THE BEE
WASHINGTON

VOL. XXVI. NO. 46 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY APRIL 13, 1907.

OPEN LETTER

To Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

Sir:—

Permit me to ask you a few pointed questions. You have stated that you want a man to succeed you in the Presidential chair who will carry out your policies. You do not understand the American people, Mr. President, and more especially the colored Americans. The colored Americans feel that you have not only insulted them but you have injured them. You have committed acts, Mr. President, that can never be righted by you. You have declared war against Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio because he has been manly enough to denounce you for your unjust treatment of the colored soldiers. You may attempt to repair this wrong. I want to say that there is nothing that you can do that will ever again bring the colored Americans back to you. Senator Foraker, Mr. President, will win in Ohio. Forty-five thousand colored Americans intend to stand by him. Every colored American will support him. It is their duty, and if one should go to the contrary he is a traitor to the race. Any colored man, Mr. President, who would vote or work against Senator Foraker is as dangerous as Benedict Arnold. He is as dangerous as Jeff. Davis was and would be branded as a traitor to his people.

You asked me how the colored vote was going. It is going from you, Mr. President, and should you be successful in naming your man, unless you name Senator Foraker you might as well bid farewell to the colored vote. The colored Republican, Mr. President, is not speaking in an uncertain sound. He will not vote for a doubtful man. His eyes are wide open now. He cannot be fooled any more, Mr. President. Senator Foraker is our friend and we shall die with him. If he goes down, ten or eleven million colored Americans will go down with him. You have kept no promises. You have deceived us and there is nothing that you can do that will right the wrong that you have done. I have no favors to ask of you. The colored Americans have no favors to ask of you. In this contest we shall "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish." It is Foraker first and Foraker last. He has sounded your political destruction. You will find as many brave colored Americans battling to uphold the hands of Senator Foraker as you will find white men defending you. You have caused the South to dislike the colored Americans. You have indorsed the discrimination in the several government departments against the colored man. By your silence you have indorsed every unjust act and deed that has been perpetrated upon the colored American. At the beginning of your term of office you led the colored Americans to believe that you meant what you said. Have you kept one promise? Do you expect the colored man to support you? Now, Mr. President, we have left you, never to return to you again. Don't build your future success upon false hopes. There is not a colored man in this country except a few office holders who will support you. And it will mean political destruction for any officeholder of color to support you. You have several office holders under your administration. If you are of the opinion that any one of them is able to convince the colored people that you are right, "let him some forth and say it." I want you to know how we all feel. Some weak-minded individual has stated that the colored people are ungrateful, because you said some time ago things that you did not mean. If this is ingratitude we shall continue to be so.

With my best wishes for the future success of Senator Foraker, I am

Yours truly,

THE EDITOR.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION NOTES.

The accommodation for visitors will be ample and the rates will be reasonable. Mr. L. W. Bright, the wealthiest colored man in Norfolk, is putting up an elegant hotel at a cost of $20,000. It is called The Mt. Vernon, and will have all modern improvements. He is also adding several rooms to his beautiful cottage by the sea, near the Exposition grounds, which will be opened to guests. A group of business men are planning to erect a hotel adjacent to the Exposition reservation, to be called The Brighton Beach Hotel, and to it will be attached a pleasure park for the entertainment of our people. A long list is being made up of the many comfortable homes in this city, Portsmouth and Newport News, where preparations are being made to accommodate from one to ten persons.

Music, vocal and instrumental, by the best Negro singers and composers, will be among the prominent features of the Exposition. The choicest selections, varying from the reminiscent folk-song to the modern classic, will be rendered from time to time, and Negro artists of national repute will appear in special concerts in the great auditorium of the Negro building on the second floor. Orchestral and choral music will be provided for, under the leadership of acknowledged masters of melody.

Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University, whose pamphlets and addresses on historical and sociological theses have made his name a household word from ocean to ocean, is preparing a series of charts illustrative of the status of the American Negro in relation to his population, geographical distribution, intellectual acquirements, mortality and the social aspect of his presence in the republic. The problem emphasized by the drift of the rural Negro to the cities will be graphically worked out. Prof. Miller's exhibit will be peculiarly interesting and instructive to the student of the economic conditions which affect the Negro in this country.

The leading business men of Norfolk and vicinity will close on 26th—the opening day of the Exposition. The inaugural will be a gala occasion. President Roosevelt will be in attendance, together with the governors of many states and their official staff. The colored visitors will be numerous on that day.

Concessions are being rapidly contracted for. Those who wish space for business purposes will do well to apply at once to the Executive Committee.

Virginia's educational institutions will make a magnificent showing. Prof. Robert Kelser has been doing some splendid work in getting this exhibit in such complete and satisfactory form.

Note—Publishers who have not sent in their receipted bills for six months' subscription will please to so at once as the literary exhibit is being rapidly prepared and available space will soon be exhausted. Every paper should be represented.

TRUE REFORMERS' MODEL BANK.

Norfolk, Va., April 6.—The advancement of the colored people in the financial world is to be graphically portrayed in collection with the Negro exhibit of the Jamestown Exposition by the United Order of True Reformers, of which Rev. William L. Taylor, of Richmond, where it operates a bank, department store, a theater and a real estate exchange, in addition to an Old Folks' Home and an industrial institute. The organization embraces a membership of 80,000 Negroes, scattered throughout the land, and many of the subordinate "fountains," as the branches are called, own valuable property in their respective communities.

On the six-acre tract of land allotted to the Negro exhibit the True Reformers will erect a substantial building and throughout the Exposition season will have in complete operation a model bank with a safe deposit attachment, and all the machinery, staff of officers and appurtenances of a first-class metropolitan banking institution. They will handle the money of the concessionaries, cash checks, issue money orders, drafts, bills of exchange, receive deposits from visitors and employes, take care of the valuables of persons who may not wish to carry them around, and in short, transact a regular banking business for the convenience of all who may require such service. The True Reformers' Bank at Richmond is one of the strongest in the country, and during the panic of 1893 supplied a goodly part of the money that enabled the city officials to tide over the stringent period and meet the obligations of the local government promptly. R. T. Hill of Richmond, Va., is cashier of this bank. This display will be typical of the thirty-three similar institutions conducted by Negroes in various sections of the republic.

THE ELKS.

The Elks, one of the strongest organizations in ths city, will give a pubilc reception to their officers on Thursday, May 2. The Lyric Orchestra will furnish the music at this reception.

The officers are: O. D. Morris, Exalted Ruler; J. M. Turner, E. Leading K.; Samuel Drew, E. Loyal K.; Frank P. Williams, Tyler; Dr. E. D. Williston, Medical Director; Dr. W. E. Morgan, E. Lect. K.; Dr. W. J. Thomas, Secretary; F. V. Bacchus, Assistant Secretary; Eugene Minor, Organist; D. E. Self, P. E. R., M. S. S.; A. J. Gaskins, Treasurer; John Dade, Chaplain; C. Lee Bland, Inner Guard; H. W. Hunter, Esquire; Dr. W. J. Thomas, Deputy; S. T. Craig, Past Ex. Ruler; Geo. C. Noble, P. Ex. R.; S. H. Wilkins, P. Ex. R.; A. J. Gaskins, P. Ex. R.; James M. Jackson, P. Ex. R.; Eugene Blair, P. Ex. R.; D. E. Self, P. Ex. R.; Dr. W. J. Thomas, P. Ex. R.; H. W. Hunter, P. Ex. R.

READ THE BEE.

What I Saw And Heard IN CHICAGO

I understand that President Roosevelt will request his officeholders to give an expression on the dismissal of the colored troops and his attitude in general towards the colored Americans. Just what position these gentlemen will take is looked for with the greatest anxiety. Just who will make the first speech I don't know, but all of them must say something. If any of these gentlemen will be able to secure an audience, a great effort will be made to vindicate the Chief Executive.

The colored Republicans throughout the country have declared for Senator Foraker. Mr. Taft may succeed in being nominated, but he will never secure the colored vote. The Administration has made it possible for the colored Americans to become independent thinkers and voters.

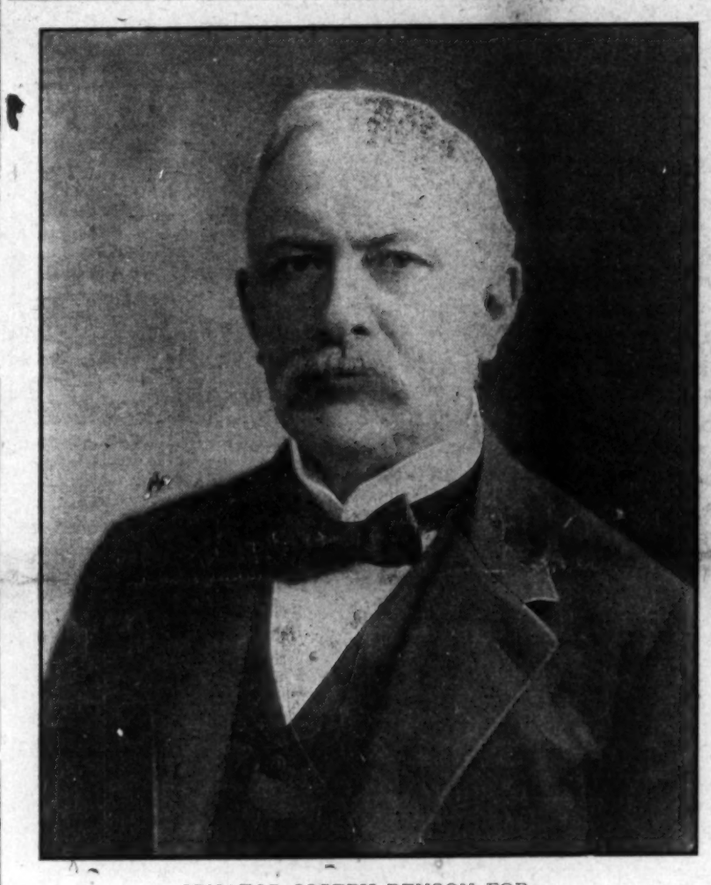
There is much surprise expressed that Prof. J. T. Layton of the music department was not placed as a member of the advisory committee.

I am of the opinion that Dr. Chancellor is being imposed upon. I would like to know who recommended Mr. Taylor. Has he had sufficient knowledge of the primary work in the music department to advise Dr. Chancellor. I feel confident that the superintendent will exercise good judgment and will not be influenced by those who may be inimical to the present director, who has won by merit alone. I am an admirer of the superintendent and warn him to have an eye on treacherous and deceitful advisers who may go to him under the guise of friendship and for the best interests of the schools. I am in possession of certain information of the color of certain individuals against Prof. J. T. Layton. I know the tricks of many of these individuals and I know what they have said and tried to do. I am certain that there is a well-known individual in this city who would remove Prof. Layton and place a lily white musical director at the head of the department. I shall keep Dr. Chancellor posted and watch this individual as well.

I am glad to see such progress that is being made by the Y. M. C. A.

There is as much color prejudice in the Government Printing Office as there is in any other department of the government.

FAIRPLAY.



SENATOR JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER, THE NATION'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNIT-

HONORED BY CHICAGOANS—HIS GREAT SPEECH.

Chicago, Ill., April 8, 1907.

The colored people of Chicago have this week had in their midst Booker T. Washington, the great Tuskegeean. Coming here primarily to address the citizens of Chicago at Olivet Baptist Church, 27th and Dearborn streets, Dr. E. J. Fisher, pastor, he was deluged with so many invitations of one kind and another that it seemed he must give way under the strenuous pressure, but equable, calm and self-possessed as ever, he met every draft upon his mental and physical energy in a way to captivate and please the many hundreds who listened to him.

On Friday evening, April 5, 2,000 people, white and black, crowded Olivet to the doors, many hundreds being turned away. In the audience and on the platform with the distinguished visitor, was the very front and flower of all there is best in the life of the Negro people here,—teachers, university students, ministers, musicians, editors, physicians, and in fact the leaders among the colored people of every kind were represented amnog the throng in attendance. Dr. Washington spoke with his old-time fervor and earnestness and with a certain plainness of speech calculated to help forward the progress of our people in this great city by the lakes.

The sensational press of Chicago represented Dr. Washington as attacking the Negro press, and as charging Negro voters with parting with their votes for a consideration. The truth should be told: During the course of his address he said:

"I sometimes fear that some (note the important qualification) of our Negro papers, in an embittered way, devote more space to chronicling our ills instead of encouraging the people by constructive and helpful information as to the real progress of our people."

This was distorted into an attack on Negro newspapers. Again, he said: "I am most anxious that in no part of the country our people get the reputation of parting with their votes for a money consideration. We must consider the ballot too sacred to be placed on the market at any price.

Both of these sentiments were earnestly applauded by the audience. As a matter of fact, almost every phrase and sentiment was so earnestly applauded that it was with difficulty that he proceeded with his address.

A banquet in the Sunday School Auditorium of the church followed. Attorney S. Laing Williams presided as toastmaster. Among the speakers on the list were Dr. Geo. C. Hall, Hon. E. H. Wright, Dr. D. P. Roberts, pastor of Quinn Chapel, Dr. W. E. Bradden, Dr. E. J. Fisher and a number of others. This banquet was a particularly brilliant affair.

On Saturday evening Dr. Washington met the colored business men of Chicago at the Frederick Douglass Centre, and the colored students attending the University of Chicago at the Appomattox Club. The receptions at both places were most hearty.

On Sunday he spoke at two aristocratic white churches; one at Lake Forest, a suburb, and the other, the Second Presbyterian Church, 20th street and Michigan avenue. Tremendous crowds of whites were present at each of these meetings.

On Monday morning at the earnest solicitation of Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, the President, he spoke to the students of the Armour Institute of Technology to the hundreds of young men from all parts of the country who attend there.

The main theme on which Dr. Washington based his talks while here was the idea of racial pride. He emphasized the vast strides made by the Negroes since 1865, enumerating some of their achievements, told how education had spread among them and pointed out that Negroes are now paying taxes upon more than $300,000,000 worth of property.

"Should a race which has done as much as ours not be proud of itself?" he then demanded, amid cheers that shook the building.

"Men of our race are too much given to the pessimistic and downcast view," he went on. "What we want to a greater extent is a feeling that it is an honor to be a black man. We want more faith in ourselves and in our possibilities. We should go on with a great constructive work in the uplifting of our race, rather than giving encouragement to any tendency to sit down and bemoan our untoward condition."

Some of the points Dr. Washington made in giving suggestions as to racial upbuilding were these:

"The Negroes should seek to live in houses made as attractive as possible, surrounded by as many uplifting influences as can be commanded.

"The Negroes should seek to enter to a greater extent the commercial walks of life and should not content themselves with menial positions.

"We should cultivate the habit of laying money away and should discourage the tendency to spend all of our income on 'superficial show.'

"We should take advantage to a wider extent of the chances for college education. Chicago Negro men and women should make use of the University of Chicago in a much more general way than they now do.

"We should see in every possible way to decrease the number of the Negro criminal class. This can be done through furthering racial pride, through education, through better home influences and through teaching all children some trade by which they may live.

Dr. Washington's coming here has helped all of our people. He has cleared up many misunderstandings as to his position on racial matters and has enlisted under his standard a greater body of our influential people than ever before.

Dr. Washington was accompanied to Chicago by Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Mr. J. R. Cox and his older son, Booker T. Washington, Jr.

HON. JOHN BROOKS HENDERSON.

Author of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, Entitling the Colored Race to Citizenship.

Hon. J. B. Henderson, who is one of the most true and tried friends the colored race has today, is living quietly in his splendid mansion at 16th street and Florida avenue. The Senator is a most genial and pleasant person to talk to. He likes to converse on the past history of the country in which he took such an active part. The Bee reporter had to call several times before he would give him an audience and data connected with his past life, owing to his modesty. He was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1848 and has practiced ever since he was elected to the Missouri Legislature in 1848 and 1856. He was also a member of the Missouri Convention to determine the question of secession in 1861-1863. He was U. S. Senator from Missouri January, 1862, to March 4, 1869.

He was also special United States Attorney for prosecution of the whiskey ring at St. Louis in 1875, president of the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1884, and a member of the Pan-American Congress in 1889-90, elected by Congress 1892. Author of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery. He is a staunch friend of the colored race, as well as a true and patriotic citizen. He is easily approached, in spite of all the honors that have been bestowed upon him, and no one can find a more pleasant person to converse with than the illustrious statesman of Missouri, The Hon. J. B. Henderson.

C. C. Steuart, M.D.

Thomas Harris, a colored farmer of Fall Creek, near Danville, Va., was kicked to death by a mule last week.

READ THE BEE.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

According to the New York Herald the Afro-American Industrial Exposition Company of New York has not succeeded in floating "the million dollar scheme" as promised.

The Business Men's League of Baltimore, Md., are arranging to entertain Mr. B. T. Washington, who will lecture in that city May 6.

The Star says that Newport News is growing and the dark-skinned citizens are keeping abreast with the advancement.

Asbury M. E. Sunday School, Baltimore, Md., will celebrate its 80th anniversary the 28th instant.

It is authoritatively stated by the Wisconsin Weekly Defender that Milwaukee is the first city in the United States to use the United States Auto Mail Wagon.

Easter services were observed more generally this year than heretofore.

Rev. F. Jesse Peck, a graduate of Howard University, is mentioned for one of the high positions in the A. M. E. Church.

New Jersey will now pension the teachers, the retirement fund bill having passed both the House and Senate of the State.

Sailors were found on an island which is not inhabited at New Bedford, Mass., this week. It is said that they were without food or shelter.

It is stated that the proposal to introduce the metric system of weights and measures has been unanimously condemned at a conference between employers and operatives in the cotton trade and textile industries at the Westminster Palace in London.

Col. Francis DeLacey, a retired officer of the United States Army, died last Monday at Columbus, Ohio.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck a fast freight on the Cleveland and Pittsburg branch of the Pennsylvania company within 500 yards of the station at Alliance, Ohio, this week.

A large force of police was placed in the strike districts of Boston this week.

Over one hundred children who were placed under the probation by Judge DeLacy in the Juvenile Court assembled in the court house last Saturday and Sunday afternoon, in the monthly assembliy.

The last quarterly meeting of the conference year was held at the Metropolitan Zion Methodist Church, South Washington, last Sunday.

We learn from the Pittsburg Post that the meat packers of Pittsburg do not like the government meat inspector, Mr. E. Walker, because of the color of his skin.

Prior to the coming to this city, Attorney Hutchinson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., lectured in Indianapolis.

You will please give space to correct The movement in Georgia for the betterment of the relations between the people, is said to receive the endorsement of the best citizens of the State.

Mr. George G. Benedict, for forty years editor-in-chief of the Burlington Free Press, died last Monday at Camden, N. C.

The Y. M. C. A. of Howard University was addressed last Sunday by Rev. Isaac Clark, D.D., Dean of the Theological Department. Mr. W. Calvin Chase, Jr., assisted in the music with his cornet.

Baron Rothschild sent to Buckingham Palace to King Edward 1000 cigars, being valued at $2.65 apiece. Rothschild has been sending a similar gift for more than thirty years.

The canvas of the Y. M. C. A., from reports, is meeting with success.

A NEW MOVE,

The bar association, white, has adopted a plan, it thinks, to re-establish the lunch room in the Courthouse building and prevent colored lawyers from being served with the white lawyers. Application has been made to the Marshal, Mr. Palmer, asking him for a room in the Courthouse in which members of the bar association may be served. As no colored lawyer is a member of the white bar association, if the request is granted no colored lawyer would be permitted to be served. Under the law can the Marshal grant the request of the bar association? Would not colored lawyers have the same right to ask the Marshal for a room in which members of the colored bar association can be served? Can the Marshal grant either request? The Courthouse is the property of the people, irrespective of color. It is a federal building on the property of the government. All citizens of the United States have the same right to occupy the Courthouse. If the request of either bar association is granted, would it not be in violation of the Constitution of the United States? The Bee would like to know to what extent will this race prejudice be carried?

BEARD DIDN'T SUIT

AN ECCENTRIC BACHELOR HAS SCULPTURED HAIR REMODELED.

Phineas Wright, of Derby, Conn., Has "Part" in Whiskers on Stone Monument Cut Out So He Can Get Into Heaven.

Derby, Conn.—Because he dreamed that he could not enter heaven with his beard parted in the middle on the bust on his $1,500 monument, Phineas Gardner Wright, said to be the wealthiest man in Putnam, has had a sculptor bunch the stone whiskers at an expense of $400.

Wright, who is a bachelor, 78 years old, erected the monument on his family lot in Grove cemetery, three years ago. It attracted much attention because of the line he had inscribed upon the granite shaft, just below his bust: "Going, but know not where."

At the same time he had an immense grave dug and bricked up, so that the earth would not crowd him, he said, and he would have enough room in which to turn over and move about, and with flat stones at the base so that he should not sink.

"Them's true words," said Wright, referring to the odd inscription, "but there ain't many folks what's got the honesty or the courage to say the same thing."

A short time ago Wright had a gas pipe placed in the ground above his grave, so that there would be no difficulty in finding the flat stone cover, but last week he concluded that people would think he was trying to get air after he had been buried, so he is having a five-foot steel flagstaff with a banner bearing his name made to take its place. He has placed demijohns of gin and whisky in the grave, so that he will not be thirsty.

Wright's mother and sister are buried in the plot, and their names, birth and death dates, with those of his father, who died at Stockton, Cal., in 1849, while gold-hunting, are inscribed on the monument. Wright was born at Fitzwilliam, N. H., April 3, 1829, and two years later his parents came to Connecticut. They were poor, and

Didn't Like the Part in His Beard.

young Wright had to work hard. He says he broke the first earth for the Air Line railroad.

Then he carried the hod for 75 cents a day. After many years he got ahead by buying lumber. He retired ten years ago, after he had amassed a fortune of $125,000, invested mostly in real estate and mortgages.

Wright says he was disappointed in love 40 years ago and he has written reams of poetry on the perfidy of women. He has provided that after his death this additional inscription shall be placed upon his monument: "Never beat by man, but by woman."

Wright lives in a plain house with a niece, Mrs. Etta Crane, 20 years old, daughter of William Crane, a Hartford manufacturer. She does the housework, shaves him, cuts his hair and washes his face and hands. She owns a $4,500 farm at Ellington and Wright has made a will leaving his all to her, except $2,000 to the Putnam Congregational church, because his mother attended it, and $2,000 to the Putnam hospital.

An old monument costing $600 which the present one displaced, he has offered to the city for a soldiers' monument, but it has not been accepted.

Wright's occupation is given in the Putnam City directory as "having no business, but to mind his own."

Imitation Always Bad.

Clyde Fitch in a kindly letter to a young and unknown playwright said: "I liked your play; I thought it promising, but in the first act you imitated Ibsen, in the second you imitated Pinero and in the third and fourth you imitate Barrie. This will never do. Imitation in art is always bad. It suggests the shabby man who as he sipped a glass of beer looked in the mirror behind the bar and muttered to himself: 'Here I am wearing a railroad president's shoes, the trousers of a senator, the hat of a millionaire banker, the vest of a Newport society leader and an ambassador's coat and yet in spite of all I look like a tramp.'"

Wanted Reciprocity.

Saint-Saens, the French composer, during his visit to Chicago made a brief address on America at a dinner party.

"The American business spirit," he said in the course of this address, "is an excellent thing. To it, undoubtedly, America's unexampled prosperity is due. But I think that this spirit is sometimes carried too far. For instance, in a barber shop yesterday I asked the barber if he had ever heard a certain celebrated pianist. 'No, sir,' he replied emphatically. 'These pianists never patronize me and so I never patronize them.'"

THE NEGRO DEVELOPMENT AND EXPOSITION COMPANY
Of the United States of America,
528 EAST BROAD STREET,
Richmond, Virginia.

W. Isaac Johnson, President,
Rev. A. Binga, Jr., Vice-President.
Robert Kelser, Secretary.
R. T. Hill, Treasurer.
Rev. Thos. Shorts, Sub-Treasurer.
Giles B. Jackson, Director-General.
John R. Hawkins, Auditor and Chief of Finance.
Washington, D. C., Branch, 12th and U Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C.
Norfolk Branch, 663 Church Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

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Pursuant to an Act of the Congress of the United States of America, there will be held a Naval and Land Exposition in commemoration of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the landing of the first English-speaking people in this country, at Jamestown, Virginia commencing on the 26th day of April, 1907, and ending on the 1st day of November, 1907.

That in order for the colored people of this country to show their achievements since their emancipation, it was deemed wise, by the leaders of the race, to hold a separate and distinct exhibit in order to put upon exhibition the marvelous progress they have made mechanically, agriculturally, educationally, and financially; that the world may see and judge for itself the capacity of the Negro as a race; his ability as a producer.

The Negro Development and Exposition Company of the United States of America, a company duly chartered under the laws of Virginia, with an authorized capital stock of $800,000, proposes to show at the Exposition what the race has made, produced, woven, carved, engraved, invented, written and published; in fact, everything the race has done or accomplished, from an industrial point of view, that the world may form a correct and more favorable opinion of the Negro race of this country; to the end that a proper solution of the problem may be had from a business, commercial, financial, and industrial point of view.

It has, therefore, been decided to ask every member of our race to list for exhibition any and every article made by any member of the race. It is the desire of the Company to have a complete exhibit of every character, except live stock.

Our women are noted for embroidery and handsome trimmings, knitting, weaving, and hundreds of other domestic productions; while our men are noted for their skill in drawing, carving, inventing, welding, and putting together articles of value too numerous to name; all such articles and hundreds of others are solicited for exhibition. Implements of every character are much desired.

There will be given a first, a second, and a third prize on the various articles produced and exhibited by members of the race.

The Congress of the United States has appropriated $100,00 to aid the said Negro Development and Exposition Company in making a creditable exhibit at the said Jamestown Exposition.

Now, in order to list the articles for exhibition, it is requested by the Company for all persons who have articles for exhibition, to write the names of said articles on the coupon below, giving the full name of the owner, his or her resiednce, together with P. O. address. In every instance, please write plainly, that the articles may be listed so as to be sent for in time to be placed on exhibition.

It is incumbent upon every member of the race to see to it that this Exposition is made a success; as the world has its eyes upon us and expects great results.

GILES B. JACKSON, Director-General.
528 East Broad St., Richmond, Va.

Please show this to two or more of your friends and ask them to write for a copy.

Tear off and fill out the blank below and mail to Giles B. Jackson, 528 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

Name of exhibit .....
Name of owner .....
P. O. Address .....
Remarks .....
.....
.....
.....
Value of Article .....

OIL REFINING MAKES GAINS.

Petroleum Plants Show Growth in Number and Capital.

Washington.—In 1905 there were 104 petroleum refineries in this country. Their total capital was $136,280,541; they employed 16,770 wage earners; paid in wages $9,989,367; used materials costing $139,387,213, and manufactured products to the value of $175,005,320. As compared with the totals for the industry at the census of 1900, these figures represent increases as follows: In number of refineries, 38.7 per cent; in capital, 43 per cent; in number of wage earners, 37.5 per cent; in amount of wages paid, 48.7 per cent; in cost of materials, 35.5 per cent, and in value of products, 41.2 per cent.

The number of products which may be derived commercially from petroleum is so great as to make it impracticable to obtain returns for each of them separately. The principal products, together with the value of each, were as follows: Burning oils, including the different grades of both illuminating and fuel oils, $100,571,825; residuum, $3,138,361; paraffin oils, $6,210,279; paraffin wax, $10,007,274; reduced oils, $16,794,789; naphtha and gasoline, $21,314,837; neutral oils, $1,942,153, and "all other products," which includes coke, carbon points and black naphtha, $15,025,802.

In 1904 the volume of refined products exported was 18,218,795 barrels, or 36.6 per cent of the total production for that year, and the total value at the ports of shipment was $74,273,525. Although the quantity was greater in 1901 and in 1902, this value is the largest ever reported for exports of refined petroleum. It exceeds the value reported for 1899 by 25.8 per cent, that reported for 1889 by 57.5 per cent and that reported for 1880 by 134.1 per cent. Of the total value of exports illuminating oils formed more than 70 per cent.

WE KNOW OUR OWN FLOWERS.
F. H. KRAMER.
Florist and Decorator.

J. C. Powell, the florist, with F. H. Kramer, Central Market, and 916 F street, N. W., will be pleased to see all his friends during the holidays. Plenty of Roses, Carnations, Violets, Floral Designs and Decorations. Don't fail to call. Store phone, Main 3787. Market phone, Main 2197. Greenhouse phone, East 193. Private office phone, Main 3987.

FULL DRESS AND TUXEDO SUITS.
$1.00—For Hire—$1.00.
Julius Cohen,
1104 7th street, N. W.

Hawley Knew How.

Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut was never known to miss springing a joke, even if it happened to hit a friend, and to sometimes hit hard. One year Elizabeth Beecher Hooker was up for president of a well-known Hartford society over which there was much local discussion. A lady friend meeting the senator on Asylum avenue one morning, she asked the genial statesman how he thought Mrs. Hooker would run. "Very much like a duck, I suppose," said Hawley, "but I hope, madam, I'll not have to see her."

No Room.

An Irishman was recently traveling in a train, accompanied by a minister, when two very stout ladies entered the compartment. They placed themselves one on each side of Pat, who was, of course, much crushed. The minister, on seeing him so placed, said: "Are you sure you are comfortable, Pat?" To this question Pat quickly replied: "Sure, your honor, I haven't much room to grumble."—Tid-Bits.

Annual Christmas Announcement

VOIGTE.

MANUFACTURING JEWELER
725 7th Street, N rthwest
BETWEEN G & H.

Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-Brac is now complete. Each piece has been carefully selected and we feel satisfied that a visit from you will bear us out that we have as fine a selection as can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow.

Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart—and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate—so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

Engraving Free of Charge.

WATCHES.

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year-Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, $10.

Ladies 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, $10.

Gentlemen's 14-carat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as $35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, $3.50; regular price, $4.50.

Ladies Solid Gold Watches, Open Face, $8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, $5 up.

F-737

D-779

DIAMONDS

Put Your Money in Diamonds. No Better Investment To-Day.

Prices in the Diamond market are advancing, but *our prices have not been advanced* in some time. We still have a large collection of superb Diamonds which we bought a considerable time ago at lower prices than prevail today.

We shall not advance prices on these stones. We are merchants and not speculators and our fair percentage of profit is all we ask. So, as long as these Diamonds last, it will be possible to buy them here under the regular market for fine stones.

Ladies' Diamond Rings, $5.00 to $150.00.

Ladies' Diamond Broaches, $5.50 to $1,000.

Diamond Earrings, $15.00 to $500.00.

Diamond Scarf Pins, $7.00 up.

Diamond Cuff Buttons, $7.00 up.

Diamond Studs, $10.00 up.

We have Ladies' Handsome Diamond Rings set in Tiffany Mounting which we are selling at $30.00. This will make an appropriate present for Christmas. Every stone a ball of fire.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES

Clocks of all makes—American, French and German. We have a Clock as cheap as $5.00—must be seen to be appreciated. All Clocks kept in order for two years.

RINGS, LOCKETS, ETC.

Gents' Solid Gold Signet Rings, $3.50 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Signet Rings, $2.00 up.

Child's Solid Gold Signet Rings, $1.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Medallion Lockets, $4.00 up.

Ladies Solid Gold Crosses, $4.00 up.

Gents' Solid Gold Lockets, $4.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Bracelets, $5.00 up.

Ladies' 14-Carat Gold Filled Lockets, $2.00 up.

We engrave the monograms on them in the highest style of the art.

SILVERWARE

Silver Tea Sets, $10.00 up.

Silver Cake Baskets, $4.00 up.

Silver Cups for Children, $1.25 up.

Silver Baking Dish, 7.00.

Silver Butter Dishes, $3.50 up.

Silver Pickle Castors, $3.00 up.

The above silver is the Genuine Rogers, which speaks for itself.

CATHOLIC GOODS

We have the largest line of Catholic Goods in the city.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, 35 cents up.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, strung on Fine Silver, with Solid Silver Crucifix, 75 cents up.

Emerald, Sapphire, Garnet, Ruby, Jade, Turquoise, Topaz, Crystal, and Coral Rosaries, strung on 14-Carat Gold-Filled Chain, $4.00 and $5.00. Will make a handsome Christmas present.

Solid Gold Rosaries, Genuine Stones, $25.00.

Rosaries for special devotions viz.: Immaculate Conception, St Ann's, St. Philomena, St. Anthony, Seven Dolors, Infant of Prague, St. Joseph, etc., with prayers either English or German.

PRAYER BOOKS

High quality at low prices, such as Key of Heaven, Manual of Prayers, St. Vincent's Manual, Vade Mecum, Sacred Heart, Following of Christ (by Kempis), Bibles, Old and New Testaments, etc. We have them in cases suitable for bridal or Christmas presents.

RELIGIOUS MEDALS

Religious Medals in Gold and Silver; Immaculate Conception, St. Benedict, St. Anthony, St. Joseph, Infant of Prague, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Aloysius, etc.

Eight-Day Sanctuary Oil, $1.10 per gallon.

Crucifixes, hanging and standing.

Candle Sticks in Gold Silver, and Brass.

Sacred Hearts, Solid Gold, 75 cents and $1.25.

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HOLMES' HOTEL,
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Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN.
Good Rooms and Lodging, 50., 75c. and $1.00. Comfortably Heated by Steam. Give us a Call
James Otoway Holmes, Prop.
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1225 and 1227 7th Street, N. W.
SOLE DISTRIBUTER OF OLD FURI SIMA WHISKEY

James F. Oyster,

The Leading Place in the City for
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Oyster's Butter is the sweetest in the market. His Cheese is the purest and Eggs the freshest.

Square Stands, Center Market, 5th and K streets, N. W., and Riggs Market.

OFFICE
Wholesale Dealer and Salesman, 900 and 902 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

No one shall keep any kind of fowls Members of the Metropolitan police in any square of the District of Colum- must reside in the D. C., acording to the bia that has been 75 per cent improved opinion of Corporation Council Thomas without consent of the Health Officer of the District.

neglect to obtain the same $10 fine. The farmer in the long run is the man in this country. The amounts

The Cathedral of the P. E. Church of the D. C. will be located at St. Al- produced by him during the last year ban's, on the Tennallytown road. It was $6,794,000,000, while the R. R. men will be 500 feet long and of Gothic received $2,320,000,000, and the iron men style. $1,200,000,000.

HOME OF THE MALAY

PRIMITIVE HABITATIONS ARE STILL IN EXISTENCE.

Warm but Rainy Climate Calls for Light and Waterproof Houses—Ancient Rites Still Practiced by the Natives.

Among the most distinctive homes of the far East are those of the Malays who inhabit the island on which the British city of Singapore is built. The town, beside the great marine highway between India and China, is modern; the houses in the country a mile from it are as ancient as the history of the land itself. They have not changed in style in a thousand years, and probably will not in a thousand more.

On the Malay peninsula the weather is always warm and several months in the year it is rainy. In such a climate a house must be both light and waterproof. These two properties the natives secure with the simplest materials, ready to their hand in the lush forest growth all around them.

They make the frames of their houses of light, strong trees, planting the timbers firmly in the ground. Between the uprights are fitted squares of bark, reinforced with light slats of split bamboo, to which the bark is laced with roots of fiber.

The roof is thatched, lightly, but in a manner to keep out the heaviest downpour of rain, with the leaves of the atap palm, which are laced in layers to the rafters.

The floor is made of split bamboo, laid flat side upward.

The house, as in most eastern countries except China and Japan, is raised from the ground several feet, for the double purpose of keeping out damp and prowling beasts.

It is a sweet, light and airy habitation, better than a white man could devise for such a country, and an ideal

A Malay House Near Singapore.

home for the little brown people of the woods and shore.

In the Malay home furniture is limited. In fact, there is hardly any, as the floor serves for seats, tables and beds. It is covered with soft, sweet-smelling mats, made from grasses or vegetable fiber, and on these the family sleep. In such a warm climate bed covering at night is not needed. Thus the housewife's worry about bedding is not great.

The culinary arrangements of a Malay home, while much more advanced than those of the sea islands across the straits, are primitive. Staple articles of diet are rice, yams, eggs and fish. Cooking is done out of doors, or under a protecting shack of palm leaf in wet weather. A few primitive clay pots are the kitchen outfit. Roasting is done over live coals, and of baking there is scarcely any, since bread is not a part of the family diet.

Sweet cocoanut milk, from young nuts, is the chief drink of the people, and one of the first acts of entertainment when a visitor arrives is to send a boy up a tree to throw down some young nuts to supply him a drink of milk.

The Malay women are good cooks, and are specially skilled in making fiery sauces and condiments. They have all the materials for such work at hand, as the forest around them is rich in pepper, cloves and other spices, as well as in various sweet herbs.

The dress of the Malays consists of a sort of petticoat wound around the waist, and a tight jacket above it, fastened with buttons. The women are skilled with the needle, and make very pretty embroidery in gold and silver thread. Both men and women are fond of introducing a little gilt or color into their clothing.

Large families are common among the Malay people, and early marriages are the rule. Strangely enough, these brown men of the East are Mohammedans, their forefathers having become converts many centuries ago. Their marriage ceremony is according to that faith, though some of their ancient rites survive, as, for example, the filing down of a girl's teeth when she becomes engaged, and the dyeing of her finger nails and palms.

Relic Carefully Guarded.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the Tunbridge Wells corporation to insure the safety of the Nelson relic which was bought by Councilor B. M. Woolan for $20,000 and presented to the town, and which is expected from the British Museum shortly. The historic document, which contains instructions in Nelson's handwriting as to the conduct of the battle of Trafalgar, will be framed and placed in a heavy steel safe set into a concrete wall, and there visitors will be able to view it. The room in which it will stand has had heavy iron bars placed across the windows.

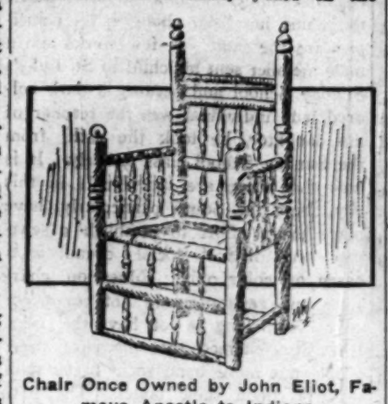
JOHN ELIOT'S CHAIR.

Presented to Church He Once Served as Minister.

Boston.—A quaint old chair once belonging to John Eliot, the famous apostle to the Indians, is to be the center of a great gathering.

On Sunday evening of March 17, this chair was presented with appropriate exercises by the First Church of Dorchester to the First Church of Roxbury, Eliot square, near the Norfolk house.

The First Church in Dorchester came into possession of the chair two generations ago through a former minister, Dr. Thadeus Mason Harris—settled in Dorchester 1793-1836 and his been cherished these many years in the



Chair Once Owned by John Eliot, Famous Apostle to Indiana.

church as a venerable relic.

At the suggestion of the pastor, Rev. Eugene R. Shippen, it was recently voted to present the chair to the Roxbury church in recognition of the fact that as John Eliot, "The Apostle to the Indians," had been minister in Roxbury for many years the Eliot church, so-called, was the most suitable place for it.

A recently erected tablet in the First Church of Roxbury—placed high up on the wall back of the pulpit—gives in brief epitome Eliot's life's history. It reads:

JOHN ELIOT.
Apostle to the Indians.
Born at Widford, 1604.
His First Years Seasoned With the Fear of God, the Word and Prayer.
Educated at Jesus College, Cambridge.
Came to the New World, 1631.
Preengaged to the Church in Roxbury.
Ordained as Teacher with Weld, 1632,
Whom He Succeeded as Pastor, 1641
1645 Founded the Roxbury Latin School,
1689 the Eliot School, In Jamaica Plain.
One of the Authors of the Bay Psalm Book.
1646 Began His Marvelous Work Among the Native Tribes of New England.
1660 Founded, at Natick, the First Indian Church In the Massachusetts Colony.
1663 Completed the Translation of the Bible.
In Zeal Equal to St. Paul,
In Charity Equal to St. Francis.
He Traversed the Land for 40 Years
In Perils of the Wilderness,
In Perils of the Heathen.
In Fearlessness to Bear the Gospel to the Children of the Woods,
Who Were to Him the Children of God.
Died May 21, 1690.
First Among Puritan Saints.

ASSUMES TREASURY POSITION.

Beekman Winthrop Made Assistant to Cortelyou.

Washington.—Beekman Winthrop, of New York, formerly governor of Porto Rico, has assumed the position

BEEKMAN WINTHROP.
(New Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.)

of assistant secretary of the treasury, for which he was recommended by Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou. Mr. Winthrop is about 32 years old, a Harvard graduate and a personal friend of President Roosevelt. He went to the Philippines several years ago as assistant executive secretary to the Philippine commission, and during that time he served as secretary to William H. Taft.

New and Improved Mandolin.

In Italy, where, says the London Telegraph, the mandolin is still almost as much in vogue as when Apollo is fabled to have struck it as the lyre, there has been brought out a new type of instrument which can hardly fail to add greatly to its popularity. The inventor is the well-known Italian maestro, Sig. Nicola Didone, and he has devised what is practically an entirely new mandolin—though still a true mandolin—greatly easier to manipulate and therefore to learn than the existing four-stringed instrument. Sig. Didone's mandolin has five strings, and the novel feature consists in this, that whereas on the old four-string mandolin the hand had to be moved about to the sixth, and even to the seventh position, any piece can now be played without moving from the first position.

"Old Faithful" in Action.

From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

This geyser is one of the most famous sights in Yellowstone Park; it spouts to a height of 180 feet.

60 CIGARETTES DAILY

AVERAGE NUMBER SMOKED BY AN IOWA PEDDLER.

After Consuming Nearly 1,000,000 Isaac Manhoff, of Dubuque, Decides He Has Had Enough and Quits Using Them.

Dubuque, Ia.—With a record of nearly 1,000,000 cigarettes, at an average of 60 a day, Isaac Manhoff, a peddler 40 years old, has decided to renounce the weed. The habit had such a hold on him that it was necessary to awake at all hours of the night and roll a "coffin nail" before he could be lulled to sleep again. When a lad in Russia he began the habit which he found so hard to shake off. Despite this fact he will devote his days to trying to convince men and boys that they should cease the practice. Manhoff was in the habit of smoking ten cigarettes before breakfast, and the rest of the day a cigarette was out of his mouth only a few minutes at a time.

For a man who has inhaled the fumes of so many cigarettes Manhoff is a strong man. He weighs about 175 pounds, and has a massive chest and a square build. He says: "You see, when I awoke in the morning the first thing I wanted was a cigarette. Generally I smoked about ten before breakfast. No, I never smoked while eating, but as soon as I finished I would put one in my mouth. Then through the day I would smoke them continuously, one now and another shortly after. Then night would come and I would smoke them late and many times even in bed."

"Have you ever smoked a cigar?"

"I have smoked two cigars in my life. I couldn't smoke them because they made me sick. When I get cigars now I give them to my friends."

"How did you happen to quit smoking?"

"Well, you see, it was just like this: When I was afflicted with a cold I usually got hoarse and while I smoked the hoarseness grew more intense. One day not long ago the thought occurred to me that I should forsake the cigarettes. It was then and there that I made up my mind to never smoke another one."

"What was about your cigarettes that was different from others?"

"Well, when I smoked I always used the Russian rice paper and not the rag paper used generally in America. Why, if I had smoked the rag paper instead of the rice I would have been dead long ago."

Manhoff estimated the cost of his smoking at $3,191.

EPIDEMIC IS KILLING FISH.

Disease Strikes Hatcheries and Millions of Finny Tribe Die.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Sore throat is epidemic among the young trout of the state fish hatcheries of Pennsylvania, and is causing wholesale distruction of small fishes, according to State Fish Commissioner Meehan.

Meehan says in his latest quarterly report, submitted to the fish commissioners to-day, that this disease is common among young lake trout at certain times, but it has been many years since it has attacked the young trout of the state hatcheries.

At the Corry hatchery 1,500,000 have died in the last two weeks. At the Spruce Creek hatchery nearly one-third of the entire stock is gone. The disease has broken out at the Bellefonte hatchery. The young fish at the Wayne hatchery are showing signs of uneasiness, a symptom which often precedes sore throat.

The cause of the disease is unknown, but it is probably due to snow water getting into the spring water in unusual quantities and thus reducing the quantity of oxygen.

TO SAVE HISTORIC PLACE.

Relic of Days When Spain Ruled in the New World.

Santa Fe, N. M.—If the bill now pending in the legislature of New Mexico becomes a law the old governor's palace, one of the most historic structures in Santa Fe, erected hundreds of years ago, will be turned over to the city for a hall.

The bill was introduced by Speaker Roman Liberato Baca of the house, who is a descendant of one of the oldest native families in the southwest and whose ancestors helped to build the old palace.

At present a section of the old palace is rented by the territory to the United States government for a post office. The New Mexico Historical society also has a valuable collection of antiquities stored in the palace. Several rooms have been used by patriotic and political organizations for headquarters.

The old governor's palace has been the scene of action, martial and political, for centuries and could be preserved indefinitely. The history of the southwest is interwoven about the old building.

Indian governors and warriors, Spanish and American governors and soldiers have in turn used the old palace as headquarters. The histories of the murders, assassinations, fights and councils that have been held within its walls would fill a volume.

It is probable that when the bill to turn the historic old structure into a city hall comes up for consideration much of the history of the ancient palace will be brought out in speeches on the floors of both houses.

"HUSTLE" DRESS FOR MEN.

British Reformer Invents Suit for Those in a Hurry.

London.—Edgar Jephson of Wenbley, Middlesex, is the latest British dress reformer. He has invented a hustling suit for men in a hurry. Its main usefulness lies in the fact that it can be put on and taken off in record time.

In appearance it differs from conventional attire only when seen from behind, but it is so distinctive from this point of view that when Mr. Jephson first wore it in public he was subjected to outspoken criticism.

Nevertheless the brave reformer ventured to walk on the Strand in the suit. Its novel feature consists of combining the jacket and trousers, the latter being fastened by concealed buttons to the waist of the jacket behind.

Mr. Jephson says that as a walking or working suit it is incomparable and that it is also more stylish than the present mode. He proposes to extend the idea to evening dress, but doubts whether it ever will be popular because it is so useful.

SHUN MEAT AND BE STRONG.

Yale Professor Finds Nonflesh Eater Has Greatest Power of Endurance.

New Haven, Conn.—Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale has just completed endurance tests which he claims vindicate a diet without flesh foods. The tests were simple but effective, being: First, holding out the arms as long as possible; second, deep knee bending; third, leg raising with the subject lying on his back.

Forty-nine persons were examined, including Yale students, physicians, nurses and college instructors. Comparisons were made between flesh eating atheletes and nonflesh eating sedentary workers.

Prof. Fisher says of the result:

"The experiment furnished a severe test to the claims of the flesh abstainer. The result would indicate that nonflesh eaters have far greater endurance than those accustomed to the ordinary American diet."

WINS LAETARE MEDAL

COVETED HONOR GOES TO TRAINED NEWSPAPER WOMAN.

Miss Catherine E. Conway, Editor of the Boston Pilot, Recognized for Distinguished Services by Catholic University.

Notre Dame, Ind.—Katherine Eleanor Conway, editor of the Boston Pilot, has been selected as the recipient of the Laetare medal for 1907. The medal is bestowed annually by the University of Notre Dame on some member of the Catholic laity in the United States distinguished for service to religion, art, science or philanthropy, and many men and women prominently before the public have been honored with this mark of the esteem of Notre Dame. Miss Conway is the fourth woman to receive the honor.

Katherine Eleanor Conway was born in Rochester, N. Y., and received her education at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in that city and at St. Mary's academy, Buffalo. She is now editor of the Boston Pilot, a newspaper that has been rendered famous by the editorial work of John Boyle O'Reilly and James Jeffrey Roche. Miss Conway served a long apprenticeship as assistant to both these men, and when Roche was made consul to Genoa two years ago Miss Conway succeeded to the editorial chair of the Pilot. Her newspaper experience extends over 27 years and during that time she has found time to produce a large body of more permanent literature. She is the author of "On the Sunrise Slope," poems; "Watchwords from John Boyle O'Reilly," "A Dream of Lilies," poems; "A Lady and Her Letters," "Making Friends and Keeping Them," "Questions of Honor," "Bettering Ourselves," "New Footprints in Well-Trodden Ways," "The Way of the

KATHERINE ELEANOR CONWAY.
(Presented with Laetare Medal by Notre Dame University.)

World and Other Ways," "Laro's Maples," and, with Clara Erskine Clement, "Christian Symbols and Stories of the Saints." Miss Conway is also a frequent contributor to the general magazines and to literary journals.

In 1883 the faculty of the University of Notre Dame determined to choose each year from the ranks of the Catholic laity of the United States a man or a woman conspicuous for furthering the interests of morality, education and citizenship and to confer on that person a tangible mark of honor that will bear witness to the approbation and sympathy of Notre Dame.

This unique expression of esteem takes the form of the Laetare medal. The medal receives its name from the day on which it is bestowed, Laetare Sunday, the fourth Sunday in Lent. The day takes its name because the introit of the mass for that day begins with the word "Laetare," which means "rejoice."

The bar from which the disk is suspended is lettered "Laetare Medal." The face of the disk bears the inscription "Magna est Veritas et Proevalebit," "Truth is mighty and shall prevail." The reverse has the name of the university and the recipient. The address presented with the medal is painted and printed on silk and sets forth in each instance the special reasons influencing its bestowal.

Dr. John Gilmary Shea, historian, was the first on whom the medal was conferred. The list of subsequent names bears some of the most prominent Catholic laity in the United States. Since 1883, the year in which Dr. Shea was the recipient, the following men and women have received the honor in the order named:

Patrick J. Kelley, architect; Eliza Alton Starr, art critic; Gen. John Newton, civil engineer; Patrick V. Hickey, editor; Anna Hanson Dorsey, novelist; William J. Onahan, publicist; Dainel Dougherty, orator; Maj. Henry W. E. Bronson, soldier and scholar; Patrick Donahue, editor; Augustin Daly, theatrical manager; Gen. William S. Rosencrans, soldier; Anna T. Sadler, author; Dr. Thomas A. Emmett, physician; Timothy E. Howard, jurist; John Creighton, philanthropist; William Bourke Cockran, lawyer and orator; Dr. John Benjamin Murphy, surgeon; Charles Jerome Bonaparte, lawyer and statesman; Richard C. Kerens, jurist; Thomas E. Fitzpatrick, financier; Francis J. Quinlan, surgeon.

Millions of Ties Demanded.

Owing to the unusual activity in railroad building, it is estimated that in Ontario alone 4,500,000 ties will be cut this year.

DANCED WITH POET IN 1832.

Longfellow was a Guest at Wedding of Portland's Oldest Woman.

Portland, Me.—Mrs. Pheneas F. Varnum, the oldest woman in Portland and a contemporary of the poet, Henry W. Longfellow, with whom she danced at her wedding in 1832, the other day celebrated the ninety-seventh anniversary of her birth.

Except for a slight lameness as the result of rheumatism, Mrs. Varnum is in remarkably good health and retains a wonderful command of her faculties. She reads daily without the aid of glasses and is at present engaged in completing a piece of embroidery which involves much fine work.

On Washington's birthday Mrs. Varnum showed unusual activity. She arose early and awoke the other mem-

Mrs. Phineas F. Varnum.

bers of the household with a loud blast from a tin horn which she annually brings forth on the day given over to the memory of the Father of His Country, and then before breakfast superintended the draping of a flag in the reception room window, so that it would be plainly visible from the street.

During the day she read a good deal, entertained two callers and continued her embroidery on a tray cloth which is elaborately designed in many colors. Although she always despised the custom, she now takes daily naps in the early part of the afternoon.

Before her marriage Mrs. Varnum was well acquainted with Longfellow. She was the daughter of Elias Thomas and lived in the old Thomas mansion situated on the present site of the Church of the Messiah, within a minute's walk of Longfellow's birthplace. At the time of her wedding reception in 1832, Mr. Longfellow and his brothers and sisters were present and she distinctly remembers dancing with the poet on this occasion.

CROCKER MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Built Mainly of Field Stones After Early Norman Style.

New York.—A memorial church, given by George Crocker to the Episcopal mission of St. John to Ramsey, N. J., in memory of his wife, who died several years ago, has just been completed. The church is designed after the early Norman style, as found in the south of England. It is constructed mainly of field stones, laid with their natural faces exposed, with dressed stone trimmings about the windows, doorways and essential details. On the east facade is the characteristic battlemented tower, with belfry and low spire. The transepts

Novel Memorial Church.

are placed in the chancel, and form the choir and organ chamber, directly back of which is the sanctuary.

The main entrance is in the tower, at the east, opening directly into the nave, which seats, with the choir, 200 persons. The ceiling of the nave shows the wood trusses and urline exposed and finished in Flemish stain. The chancel, which is divided from the nave by a pointed arch, is arranged for a vested choir and for an organ loft. Separated from the chancel by another pointed arch is the sanctuary.

The erection of the church was carried on with the greatest simplicity of detail consistent with thoroughness and beauty. The structure, with the ecclesiastical fittings and pipe organ, cost $12,000. Mr. Crocker last summer gave a new pipe organ to the church. The Rev. Dr. Jackson of Allendale, N. J., is the priest in charge of the mission.

Man's Inferiority.

Ex-Representative Walter Mabry of Wellsville, was holding a baby with one hand the other day and reaching with the other hand to pick some object from the floor. The movement strained him so that he broke his wishbone. It is evident Walter doesn't know much about babies. A woman can grab a baby with one hand, button her husband's collar, make the bed, dust the furniture, take up the ashes, put a stick of wood in the stove, wind the clock, pick a pin off the floor, swat a fly on the back of her neck, shoo the chickens out of the flower bed and knock the cat out of the milk pan with the other hand and never strain a muscle.—Louisiana Press-Journal.

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FOR
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
SENATOR JOSEPH BENSON
FORAKER OF OHIO
FOR
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF,
OF NEW YORK

BAD ADVISERS.

As The Bee has stated time and again, that the Board of Education is friendly to the colored schools and the teachers. The great trouble has been that certain individuals have listened to outside parties who can't help themselves. In all communities you will find a class of interlopers and meddlers. You will also find people who are ready to advise you on all questions when they know themselves that they can't help themselves. Many of these interlopers will advise you to do what they will not do. The attorneys of Mr. Cardoza are no doubt convinced that the Board of Education is not to be blamed. The committee of gentlemen who called in the interest of Professor Cardoza must admit that other methods or those suggested by The Bee should have been the methods to adopt in the beginning. The Bee firmly believes that Mr. Cardoza has a chance for reappointment if he is not persuaded to do that which he has been advised. It is not humiliating to tell the truth, although it may be embarrassing. Certainly the friends of Mr. Cardoza would not have the Board to recede from its position without he makes the first start. Bad advisers will do great harm sometimes. Some of the greatest generals in the world have committed blunders, and to save themselves they have not been too proud to humiliate themseves. In the case of Mr. Cardoza he does not have to humiliate himself. He can do the manly act and be relieved of his burden.

When a person makes a charge against one and he finds out that he cannot prove it, he does the manly act to retreat and apologize. But there are people who are too stubborn to retract an unjust attack. Just what encouragement the committee received from Dr. Chancellor The Bee is unable to state. The advice of The advice of The Bee to those who have grievances is to keep out of court, because it will do no good. The Board of Education has power to do just what it has done, and the ultimate result will convince those who may be inimical to the public schools.

CAN IT BE DONE?

The white bar association of this city has adopted a new scheme to secure the opening of a lunch room in the city hall. It is proposed to ask Mr. Palmer for permission to have a special room for the accommodation of the members of the bar association. If the marshal grants such a request it would naturally bar colored members of the bar, because no colored lawyer is a member of the local bar association. As a matter of fact the white bar association has no right to occupy a room in the court house and discriminate against colored members of the bar. The colored members of the bar are officers of the court same as white lawyers. Although the white bar association has excluded colored members of the bar, no colored member has as yet made himself ridiculous by demanding to be admitted to membership and The Bee doesn't think that any colored member will. But the colored members of the bar do protest against the white bar association using government property. Colored members of the bar have the same right to a room in the City Hall and so far as being members of the white bar association, they don't ask it. Marshal Palmer cannot allow to be established upon government property an exclusive lunch room or a lunch room that will discriminate on account of color.

WHAT WE MUST DO.

It is all right enough to talk about our civil and political rights, but there are things just as important as these. We hear daily arguments about higher education, that is, higher book learning. The colored Americans need something in addition to higher book learning. They must educate their hands in the higher branches and get rid of those antediluvian arts. They must be able to compete with the white man in industries and higher mechanical arts. A few days ago a colored man who had passed the Civil Service examination for draughtsman and was certified to the supervising architect's office in the Treasury Department. What was the result? One white man resigned and the others threatened to resign. It is presumed that Secretary Cortelyou read the dissatisfied clerks a mild lecture. So it can be seen if a man is competent in mechanical, industrial and other arts, with other branches combined, he will be able to compete with those who boast of their so-called Anglo-Saxon blood.

Let us, therefore, educate our hands as well as our brains. A man must, of course, have sufficient book learning to make him a good mechanic. A combination of books and mechanic arts will make a good scholar. With both the brain and hands educated one will naturally be enabled to go through the world notwithstanding the many impediments on account of his color. The Bee has never in the history of this government, so much prejudice and discriminations. It does seem that the understrappers of the government are encouraged to do their nefarious acts of discrimination. A few days ago a colored man was assaulted in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by several white printers without any cause hatever. It is not certain that any action will be taken against the white printers. Up to date nothing has been done. The colored man has resigned because he claimed that his life would be in danger if he remained there. A government that cannot or will not protect its employes against assaults is a very weak institution. The question is, what must the colored man do under the circumstances?

MAJOR SYLVESTER.

It is unkind in the labor organizations to condemn Major Sylvester, the Chief of Police, before the trial board renders its decision in the Matthews-Mulhall investigation. It is not believed that Lieutenant Matthews wilfully intended to commit any wrong, and neither should we be so fast in condemning Captain Mulhall. Both men are efficient officers who seem to do their duty. So far as Major Sylvester is concerned there is no man at the head of any police department who has endeavored to give to the people of Washington a first-class police force. The Bee will say, and it has always said, that Maj. Sylvester has no color prejudice in the appointment of members of the police force. A man who is so free from color prejudice will no doubt do the right thing in other respects.

ENCOURAGING THE ENEMY

Hoke Smith, the Negro-hating governor-elect of Georgia, called to see the President Monday, and received from him a letter of recommendation to distinguished people abroad. Hoke Smith, no doubt, assured the President that the State of Georgia was with him in his fight against the Negro and the friends of the Negro. The President has done nothing since he has been in the White House but encourage the enemies of the Negroes. The Bee hopes that that ship will not sink before he returns. The President's mother was from Georgia, and whatever Georgia and whatever Georgia wants will be forthwith coming.

COMMISSIONER WEST RETURNS.

The return of Commissioner H. L. West to the city was a pleasure to the people of Washington. Mr. West is, no doubt, one of the few public officials who has the esteem and appreciation of the people, and they are always glad to welcome his return. Mr. West has had a most delightful trip and The Bee joins in with the many thousand people to extend to him a hearty welcome.

HIGHER WAGES.

The Bee desires to call the attention of the ninety thousand colored people in this city to the International Labor Union. It is an organization that is a baneful to the laboring classes in the United States. This is an excellent opportunity for the colored people to join the union. Read carefully the advertisement in another column.

BELMONT BOOM.

Mr. J. L. Neill, no doubt one of the most enterprising young men in this city, is offering lots for sale in Belmont, one of the finest sections in the suburbs. This is an opportunity that has never been offered to the colored people. Go and see Mr. Neill at once. His office is at 609 F street northwest. Look elsewhere in Th Bee and see what Mr. Neille offers to the people. Secure a lot at once.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

President Roosevelt will be convinced before the expiration of his term of office that there are men brave enough in this country who can tell the truth. Mr. Roosevelt should know also that all men who are brave enough to disagree with him are not liars. Mr. Roosevelt should know also that the American people will exercise their prerogative when the time comes to select a man to preside over them.

ROOSEVELT HISSED.

From the Eve Star.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 9.—What threatened for a few minutes to develop into a riot was narrowly averted at the Shubert Theater last night when the portrait of President Roosevelt thrown against a screen was hissed. The portraits of distinguished Americans were being shown and the pictures of Washington and Lincoln created no demonstration.

The picture of McKinley was applauded liberally, but when that of President Roosevelt appeared there were hisses in all parts of the house. The house was dark and instantly there was commotion.

Police made their way down the aisles and the lights were turned on. It soon became quiet again, but the hissing created a sensation, and is today the talk of Des Moines and Iowa.

PEKIN.

From the New York Clipper.

(Robert T. Motts, manager).—This, the first colored stock organization in the world's history, playing musical comedy, written and produced by colored people, rounds out its first year of existence March 31, and the past shows an exceedingly brilliant future. Numerous productions have been made, all creditable, and great expense has been incurred, but the balance is on the right side. To open the second year, a "Musical prescription, in three doses," entitled "Doctor Dope," is the offering with Harrison Stewart in the tile role. The play is by Stanley Wood, and in the cast will be seen Jerry Mills, Lawrence Chenault, J. F. Mores, Pearl Brown, Nettie Lewis, Lottie Grady and others. J. Ed. Green has the production in charge, and many new features are assured. There are fifteen musical numbers, composed by Jos. Jordan and James T. Brymn. Souvenirs will be distributed in honor of the first year of the organization.

TRADESMEN INSTEAD OF PREACHERS THE NEED.

From Work and Wages.

Move among the theological students in the Negro seminaries of Atlanta and other southern cities. Ask one after the other if he has a trade. In seven cases out of ten the answer will be "yes." Then ask the contractors and amster workmen if they find it hard to secure competent trade and labor hands. In nine cases out of ten the answer will be "yes." There is no better way to discern the real source of many ministerial shams. It is a clear explanation of the scarcity of skilled Negro labor. The fault is not always with the students.

Thoroughness is the cornerstone of success. Many good carpenters and brick masons are persuaded to become poor ministers. The average Negro minister is usually looked upon as a "fat bird with a feathered nest." The various collections are raised so often. There is always such a cry for money. Many a poor "sister and brother" suffers in order to fulfill the church obligations, and to assist in the spread of the Kingdom. All these things have combined to taint the pulpit with materialism and persuade competent men in the trade and labor life to take up the ministry as a means of livelihood instead of a work of soul-saving and gospel preaching.

Many of these men enter the seminaries with barely the rudiments of an English education. They are crammed and stuffed with a lot of high sounding texts and sent forth to "lead the people." Unless the standard of admission requirements in the Negro theological seminaries is raised, the laymen of our churches will so outgrow the ministry in intellectual status, that these half prepared and miscalled preachers will find it hard to fit into our church life.

COLOR PROBLEM IN WASHINGTON.

From the Omaha Bee.

The problem is a troublesome one with small promise of solution so far as government is pledged by constitutional amendments to recognize no race or colored distinctions in American citizenship or rights, and so long as the Negro can pass the civil service examinations the door of Federal employment is open to him. Practical demonstration of this fact may have the effect of curing some of the young men and women of the country of their deluded notion that a government clerkship is the most select of all positions open to those seeking clerical employment.

NORTH CAROLINA'S COLORED CITIZENS.

Preparing an Elaborate Exhibit for the Jamestown Exposition.

Norfolk, Va., April 6.—Rev. C. F. Williamson, Commissioner General in charge of the exhibit of the colored people of North Carolina, and Dr. C. N. Hunter, Secretary of the State Commission, were in the city yesterday, conferring with the Executive Committee designated by the Government to arrange the Negro exhibit of the Jamestown Exposition. Assurances were given that the North Carolina exhibit will be one of the most elaborate of the State exhibits prepared by the colored citizens thereof, and that it will occupy all the space that the Committee here can afford to allot them in the Negro Building. It will be remembered that the Legislature of North Carolina very generously appropriated $5,000 to aid their progressive colored citizens in their aim to let the world know how rapidly they are moving forward. The display of work from the State Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind will be especially complete and is said to be worth traveling many miles to see. The various departments have been carefully organized, and the exhibits from each will be the very best that the race is capable of producing along the several lines. The following departments will be represented by appropriate specimens: Agriculture, horticulture, domestic science, needle work, education, mechanic art, literature, fine arts, floriculture, staple goods, inventions, scenic view of homes, farms, churches, business houses, etc., professional resources, political life, business life, statistics of material resources, antique curios, forestry, minerals, fossils, and the work of women. The experience gleaned by the race from twenty-eight years in the direction of annual fairs will be crystalized in the State exhibit at Jamestown. The North Carolinians are determined to set a worthy example for the enterprising colored people of their sister States.

POPULAR DISTRICT DEMOCRAT.

W. J. Lambert, Esq., one of the leadson of Talmage Lambert, Esq., who has retired from active practice. Mr. Lambert was reared in the District of Columbia and is a son-in-law of the late Senator A. P. Gorman of Maryland. Mr. Lambert, like his distinguished father, is and always has been a true friend to the colored people and has done many kind and charitable deeds for them. Mr. Lambert has a large practice among the best class of colored citizens of the District. Although a Democrat he recognizes all classes, regardless to creed or color. Mr. Lambert's name is being prominently mentioned as one of the delegates to the next National Democratic Convention, representing the young Democracy of the District of Columbia. Although Mr. Lambert differs with The Bee politically, it believes that his party could not make a better selection in choosing him to represent it at the next National Convention.

THE LILY WHITES

ASHAMED OF THEIR RACE.

Some few months ago several individuals attempted to organize a lily white social club, at which time The Bee exposed the organization and it disbanded. Since that time several of these same individuals met and decided to organize under a new name. While the name has been changed, its principles are the same. A few weeks ago a male member sent his child to St. Luke's Sunday School and because a dark colored lady individual was the teacher of his daughter, he took the child from the Sunday School class entirely. It is true that there are individuals in this city, from the South particularly, have made every effort to establish a separate and distinct social organization based on color only. Education, character and reputation do not count for anything so long as you have the color. It is also claimed that many of these people put more upon their backs than they do upon their tables. The new organization has not materialized as yet. Its first entertainment is being looked for with anxiety.

J. A. LANKFORD AT HIS BRANCH OFFICES IN RICHMOND AND NORFOLK, VA.

Mr. J. A. Lankford, M.S., the noted architect and builder, was in Richmond, Va., Monday and Tuesday. While there he presented the plans of the Southern Aid Insurance Building to the Board of Directors. The plans and specifications were unanimously accepted, and Lankford & Brother were retained as supervising architects of its construction. The building will cost twenty-five thousand dollars. He also has oversight of the three flats and a twenty-four room residence of Dr. W. L. Taylor which are now under construction in Richmond and were designed by Lankford & Brother.

Wednesday and Thursday he was in Norfolk, where the St. John A. M. E. Church parsonage is being built and the church is being overhauled for the great General Conference of the A. M. E. Church, which will be held there next year.

Plans have also been accepted for Queen Street Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va., all of the above named work being designed by them and under their architectural supervision.

Lankford & Brother have two thousand dollars' worth of work in the State of Virginia, and it is believed that it is up to the District of Columbia to start something. The people are being discriminated against and will be more and more unless they start department stores and places of amusement. Now is the time for the Negroes to make a start.

REV. WHITE AND NOT THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

2533 1-2 15th street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C., April 10, 1907.

Mr. Editor:—

a misstatement being circulated throughout the country coming from an organization known as "The Negro Development and Exposition Company," which is interested in the separate exhibit at Jamestown.

This Company claims that Congress passed a bill giving them $100,000 for the colored exhibit at Jamestown and they are putting this before the country as sufficient guarantee for the colored people to buy stock of this company, when the statement is not true.

This company asked Congress to give them $250,000 of the money due deceased colored soldiers. The bill was presented by the Honorable Mr. Lamb of Virginia, but when it was found that it was not safe to turn over any money to this company, Congress refused to consider the bill. But I went before the Committee on Industrial Arts of the House, of which Mr. Gardener is chairman, with a measure to put in the Appropriation bill money for the colored people of the United States to enable them to exhibit their development out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, and upon my measure and argument alone, they put a provision in the bill setting aside $100,000 for the colored people of the United States to be spent under the supervision of Mr. Tucker, the president of the Exposition Company. And therefore I feel that this company if they want to sell stock should not put this misleading statement before the country which will deceive a great many people and lead them to $100,000, when they didn't give them believe that Congress did give them one dollar, nor did they give any aid in securing the provision of the $100,000 which was appropriated by the government.

Rev. J. L. White.

The Grand Lodge of Masons (19th street faction) has fitted up sumptuous quarters at 1721 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., having all facility to work the various degrees. Ill. H. L. Gibson & Son are the decorators, they being members of the craft. The hall presents a pleasant appearance.

THE ORDER REVOKED

COMMISSIONERS ACTED AT ONCE.

A committee consisting of W. Calvin Chase, Ex-Register J. W. Lyons, Ex-Justice E. M. Hewlett and Attorney A. W. Scott called upon Commissioner Biddle last week and asked him if he was aware that the attendants at the Public Comfort Stations had set apart certian sections for white and colored people. The Commissioner's attention was called to the Public Comfort Station at the corner of 7th street and Pennsylvania, where the attendant had directed colored citizens to use a particular section set apart for them. Mr. Chase introduced the committee to the Commissioner and each man made a statement as to acts of discrimination. Col. Biddle stated in a respectable and dignified manner that the Commissioners had issued no such an order and that an order had been issued by the plumbing department it was issued without authority and that it would be revoked.

The Commissioner made an investigation and ascertained that the plumbing department had thought best to segarate the races. The order was revoked so that all sections of the Public Comfort Stations will now be used by every citizen alike.

LAWYERS PROTEST.

The colored members of the bar have sent the following letter to United States Marshal Aulick Palmer:

Washington, D. C., April 8, 1907.

Hon. A. Palmer,
U. S. Marshal.

Dear Sir:—

We notice from an article that appeared in the Washington Post of yesterday, that an effort is to be made by certain members of the Bar Association to have you do in an indirect manner what you properly refused to do in a direct manner. They propose to have set apart a room in the Courthouse for members of the Bar Association. Being members of the Bar Association cannot enlarge the privileges of these men when it comes to using a government reservation for private purposes. The Bar Association is now using rooms in a public building for private purposes that is, for their library, etc. As a matter of fact they could be denied the use of those rooms.

We, the colored members of the bar cannot and will not quietly submit to any invidious discrimination in the exercise of a manifestly, purely public right. We are gentlemen and respected members of the bar and insist upon all of the rights and privileges due members of the bar. Such action as these gentlemen contemplate requesting you to take would not be tolerated in most of the States—much less ought it to be tolerated by the U. S. Government.

Committee for colored members of the bar.

E. M. Hewlett.
W. Calvin Chase.
Thomas L. Jones.
J. E. Collins.
W. C. Martin.
Armond W. Scott.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

The Rt. Rev. A. B. Allen, M. W. N. G. Master of F. A. A. A. Y. Masons for North America, has just returned home after a three months' trip of inspection covering seven States and Indian Territory. He finds the craft in a highly prosperous condition. The Bee is one of the organs of the National Grand Lodge for North America. The M. W. Eureka Grand Lodge of the District works under the obedience of the National Grand Lodge, instituted June 24, 1847—oldest Negro Masonic body in this country.

According to a decision of the Supreme Court, if you buy goods on the installment plan and the goods are found to be worth only a part of the amount charged, you can demand your money paid. Upon refusal you can retain goods and the dealer cannot win action against you.

County Judge Leavens of Seward, Neb., has received witness fee due him 37 years.

The great beer strike costs the brewers $500,000, after six days' labor contest.

Joseph Pettus, colored, president of the People's Bank of Hattiesburg, Miss., has been arrested charged with the murder of Edward Howell, the cashier. After the vault was opened, several notes Pettus owed the bank, and $2,700 in cash were taken out. This led to the arrest of Pettus.

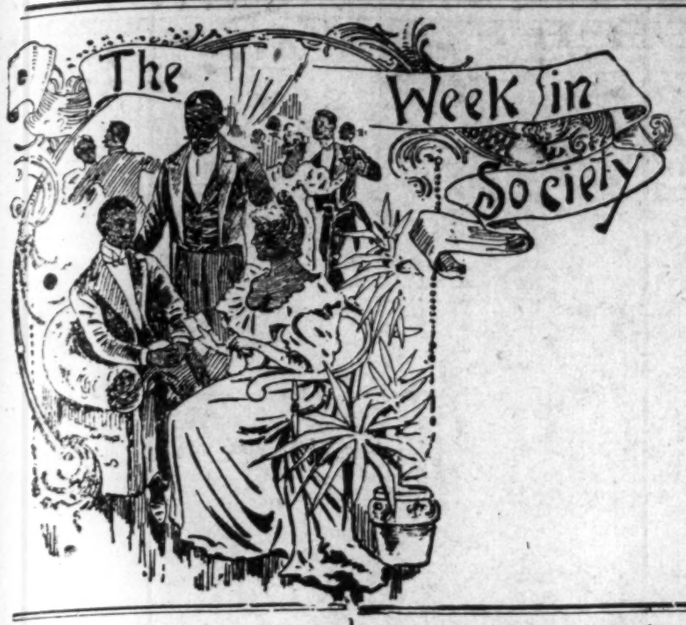
Booker T. Washington, at a meeting before the League for Political Education held in the Hudson Theatre, discussed the economic development of the Negro race in its relation to their moral and Christian development. In synopsis he states that the Negro leads in Christianity.

"Tommy," said the fond mother, "isn't it rather an extravagance to eat both butter and jam on your bread at the same time?"

"No, ma'am, it's economy," the boy answered. "The same piece of bread does for both."

The dead letter office of the postal department during March returned 374,279 letters.

Read The Bee



Miss Marie Lucas was in Baltimore visiting Miss Mabel Kennard.

Mrs. Cora Hunter has returned from Virginia, where she was visiting her parents and friends.

Miss Ida Kyle was visiting relatives in Richmond, Va., last week.

Miss Mary Hill, 1330 19th street, entertained Miss Elizabeth Evans and Miss Rose Williams of Baltimore during the Easter holiadys.

Hon. N. T. Goldsberry and wife, nee Miss L. Cahse, entertained, at their home in Lynchburg, Va., Dr. Marie Williams of this city, who was going to Natural Bridge, Va.

Mr. H. V. Cashin, of Decatur, Ala., after leaving Washington, stopped in Nashville, Tenn., the guest of his son-in law and wife, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Langston.

Miss Janie Freeman was the guest of friends in Richmond, Va., during the Easter holidays.

Among the guests at a party given by Mrs. M. Mooreland, at her residence, Cambridge, Mass., in honor of her sister, a member of the Williams and Walker troupe, was Miss Ida Day of this city, also a member of the troupe.

Miss Nina Jenifer spent the Easter holidays with friends in Philadelphia.

Miss Ella Still, after spending the Easter holidays here, returned to Philadelphia, last week.

Mr. Richard Venning has returned to the city.

Miss Virginia Burrell, after having a pleasant stay in the city, the guest of friends, has returned to her home.

Miss Mattie Diggs has returned to her home in Maryland.

Miss Alice Nelson spent Easter with friends in Pittsburg, Pa.

Mrs. A. Beaner, who spent Easter here has returned to Frederick.

Mrs. Robert Blackburn made a visit on friends in New London, Conn.

Grand Master W. L. Houston has returned from Philadelphia where he has been holding the session of the monthly board of the sub-committee of management of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows. He will leave the early part of next month for an extended tour through the South as far as New Orleans and over into Indian Territory, returning by way of the states north of the Ohio river.

Mr. J. A. Lankford left the city for Richmond, Va., last Monday afternoon.

Mr. Gilchrist Stewart left the city for New York Thursday evening.

Mr. Napoleon Marshal is in New York.

Miss I. I. Russell has been confined to her room for three weeks.

Miss Gonevia M. Maxfield is confined to her home with a severe cold.

A neck-tie entertainment by the Auxiliary Club of Trinity Baptist Church was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Jones Thursday evening. It was a brilliant success.

The bazaar that was held last week at Calvary P. E. Chapel, 1305 H street, N. W., was a success. The pastor, Rev. Bennett, and members extend thanks to their patrons.

Mrs. John H. Paynter has entirely recovered from a severe spell of grip, we are glad to announce.

Mr. Hamilton Turley is an active and valuable member of the Men's Club of St. Luke's Parish.

Mrs. W. W. Grymes of Eckington has been confined to his residence with a lame knee. He has recovered and resumed business.

Grand Emancipation Exercises under the auspices of the Dunbar Literary Society will be held at the Colored Y. M. C. A., corner of Maryland avenue and 4th street, S. W., next Sunday evening, April 14, at 5.30 o'clock. Brilliant and talented speakers have accepted invitations to attend, among whom are Ex-Judge E. M. Hewlett, Attorney J. Clinkscale and Ex-Judge S. G. Davis. Choicest and appropriate music will be rendered by some of Washington's professional and cultivated artists.

Mrs. Henrietta Vinton Davis, an elocutionist and dramatist of national fame will contribute to the evening of pleasure. All are welcome. Seats free.

Doors open at 5.30 P. M.

The Easter Bazaar at St. Luke's Parish Hall, under the auspices of the Woman's Guild of the parish closed last Friday evening. The affair was very successful financially, notwithstanding that so many functions socially and otherise obtained among our people during the entire Easter week, which greatly mitigated against a liberal attendance of the numerous friends and well wishers of St. Luke's Church. Among the functions given may be recalled a reception by the Musalette Club, a reception by the ladies of the Niagara Movement, embracing the "Circle" of which Mrs. Prof. Hershaw is the head, a literary entertainment, "Hen Hur," by the ladies of the Metropolitan A.M. E. Church, a reception by the good people of St. Mary's P. E. Chapel, St. John's parish, at Grand Army Hall, a musical by the Mandolin and Guitar Club under the direction of Dr. W. P. Nopper, at Grand Army Hall, and a number of other creditable and worthy affairs given by church and other organizations.

Dr. A. M. Curtis left for the South on April 6 to be gone until about April 18. He will read a paper before the Alabama State Medical Association and hold surgical clinics in hospital at Birmingham. He will perform some surgical operations at Atlanta and Athens, Georgia, and in several other southern cities. Dr. Curtis is called frequently to various parts of the country by those who would avail themselves of his surgical skill.

Mr. John H. Paynter, the well-known author of "Joining the Navy," is one of the most facile and competent newspaper correspondents at the Nation's Capital. His letters to be appreciated should be read. Mr. Paynter writes regularly for the Colorado Statesman, issued at Denver.

Don't forget the dancing reception under the auspices of the Men's Guild of St. Luke's Parish at Odd Fellows' Hall on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst. Music by the Lyric Orchestra.

A movement is on foot by a number of our enterprising citizens to formally request Prof. R. T. Greener to give a public lecture upon some of the phases o fthe Russian-Japanese war.

Mr. R. D. R. Venning spent Easter at his old home, Philadelphia. He informs us that the members and friends of old St. Thomas' Church never enjoyed a better nor finer service. St. Cecelia's Mass was magnificently rendered by a most competent choir under the direction of Prof. Gilbert, one of the most competent presentors in this country.

THE DUNBAR LITERARY.

Last Sunday the Dunbar Literary, which holds its meetings at the Y. W. C. A., was addressed by Rev. F. Lewis of Anacostia and Ex-Judge E. M. Hewlett, an able and fearless champion in the cause of justice and civil rights for the Negro. The audience was highly entertained by the speakers. Rev. F. P. Lewis' subject, "Card Playing," and its evil effects brought forth pronounced applause, after which Mr. M. Grant Lucas spoke upon the Brownsville affair, and the grand fight Hon. Joseph Benson Foraker was making in defense of the Negro. After this Mrs. Virginia Williamsan sang very sweetly a solo entitled "When I Shall See Them Face to Face."

After heartily endorsing the remarks of Mr. M. Grant Lucas on the Brownsville affair, the society adopted the following resolutions, to be broadcast over the country:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Dunbar Literary Society, heartily endorse the noble stand for justice and right taken by Hon. Joseph Benson Foraker in the case of the Brownsville investigation. We commend his worthy life and call upon all the women's organizations of our race to give him their moral support and unite their prayers to God to sustain him in his manly fight for righteousness and justice.

Mrs. Brackben,
Mrs. O. Mackneal,
Miss E. Taylor,
Mrs. V. Williamson,
Miss E. Jones,
Mrs. H. A. Davis,
Mrs. A. Taylor,
Mrs. A. Macneal,
Mrs. S. A. Marshall,
Miss E. Brown,
Committee.

BETHEL LITERARY AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Bethel Literary and Historical Association of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church elected officers for the year 1907-1908 on Tuesday evening, April 9, as follows:

President, Miss M. A. D. Madre; 1st vice-president, Mr. L. G. Gregory; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. M. G. Lewis; treasurer, Miss M. R. Bowen; secretary, Mr. H. J. Pinkett; corresponding secretary, Mr. T. A. Johnson; lecturer, Prof. W. H. Richards; chaplain, Dr. O. J. W. Scott; sergeant-at-arms, Mr. R. K. Washington; librarian, Miss C. A. Patterson.

Advisory Board—Mr. W. L. Houston, Mr. Ira T. Bryant, Mr. Thos. W. Walker, Mrs. Jennie Conner, Dr. Amanda V. Gray, Prof. W. A. Joiner, Mr. Jos. H. Stewart, Mrs. M. F. Benn, Mrs. S. E. Tyree, Mr. A. S. Gray, Mr. F. L. Cardoza, Mrs. Julia Hamilton, Mrs. M. W. Clair, Mr. T. E. Hill, Dr. Walter H. Brooks, Mrs. Anna Waddleton, Dr. A. C. Garner, Miss B. G. Howard, Prof. Wm. Joiner, Hon. W. T. Vernon, Mr. Garnett Wilkinson, Mrs. James F. Bundy.

Mrs. Ann Brooks, mother of the late Irene Brooks and Joseph Brooks, also sister of Mr. R. P. Braddicks of New York. Funeral took place from her late residence. She was buried at Harmony Cemetery, Rev. Wiseman officiating.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Washington, D. C., April 8, 1907.

To the Editor:—

Kindly state that I am not a candidate for Dr. Atwood's place on the Board of Education. I am happy and contented—not looking for trouble.

Very truly,
F. J. Shadd.

FREE AIR OUTING.

The Free Air Outing Committee will establish a summer camp at Lincolnville, D. C., for colored mothers an dchildren. The camp will open July 1.

The following persons have promised subscriptions:: Rev. Jas. Howard, Rev. George Lee, Rev. Jas. Lee, Rev. Wiseman, Rev. Sterling Brown, Dr. Lampton, Dr. S. S. Thompson, Dr. Wilder, Dr. Leroy Harris, Dr. Hamilton Martin, Rev. Van Loo, Wm. Calvin Chase, E. M. Hewlett, Roscoe C. Bruce, Jas. E. Walker, U. A. Craig, Samuel Middleton, Wm. Edwards, Mrs. Crouse, Mrs. Blendena Wright, Mrs. M. E. Griffin, Mrs. Rachel Harris, Mrs. M. F. Benn, Miss Allie Williams, Miss Martha Liggons, Miss Rebecca Tolliver, Miss A. S. Johnson, Miss Arabella Beason, Miss Harriet Beason, Miss Mary Beason, Mrs. Cecelia De Nelotz, Mrs. Warefield, Miss Lulu Love, Miss Anna Jackson, Miss Essie Jackson, Miss Sarah Jackson, Mrs. Hazard, Miss I. I. Russell, Miss Dora Smith, Miss Rebecca Smith, Miss Sadie Williams, Miss A. E. Wylie, Miss Julia Brandon, Miss Julia Wilson, Dr. E. D. Scot, Rev. Gordon, Miss Mary Crumwell, Miss Jeanette Anderson, Miss A. V. Thompkins.

Miss I. I. Russell is chairman of the committee, to whom all subscriptions should be sent.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

We were very much impressed with the antics of certain departmental gentlemen who work where the presidential balls are generally given, in their endeavor to avoid speaking to an ex-office man trying to make an honest living, one of these gentlemen in question being under obligations to the Ex. In is an undeniable fact that we cannot dress well and do honest work. We are born, but not buried, A heap see, but a few know.

James Parker, who claims to have struck the revolver from the assassin of McKinley, lies in the city prison of Atlantic City, N. J., charged with vagrancy.

The white architects of the Treasury are kicking because a colored brother has been employed in the same line of work in their office. (And yet we won't unite.)

The excavations at Metapontum, on the Gulf of Taranto, Southern Italy, have resulted in the discovery of the tomb of Pythagoras (of Masonic fame) who was buried about 500 B. C.

Pitchfork Tillman came near having a prize fight at Winchester, Va., last week, over remarks he made about the President. Cooler heads patched up the trouble.

Stamps, Ark., March 20.—Charged with having used a razor with probably fatal effects on Mrs. Ella Rheton, a white woman, and her daughter, and kicking her son, a small child, about the road, two colored women were shot to death at Memie, near here, last night by a mob.

According to the statement of Mrs. Rheton, she and her two children were attacked by the negro women while walking along the public road yesterday, she and her daughter receiving knife wounds which may prove fatal. The women were arrested and placed under guard at the school house, from which place they were removed by the mob last night and shot to death.

Last week some of the Maryland white people who have been running mad over white immigrants migrating South receive with great honors a band of Greeks. Everything went well until the question of wages came up; the Greeks demanded $2 a day; the Maryland gentlemen had fits and sought the door.

The wealth of the United States is $107,104,192,410.

The Japs are doing considerable business with the Krupps. The Japs are the only nation that is worrying the United States at this stage of the game.

Major F. P. Freemont, son of Gen. John C. Freemont, who was the first nominee of the Republican party, will be tried by court-martial on charges that are secret.

Joe Gans and Harry Lewis have been matched to fight at 133 pounds. The fight is to take place within the next three months, and no purse less than $20,000 to be considered.

An electric railway company to be known as the Alexandria-Washington Railway Company, backed by Canadian capital, will in the near future run a line from Washington to Alexandria and charge a straight fare of 5 cents.

J. D. Richardson, M. C. of Tennessee, is the highest Mason in the world, King Edward of England occupying the second rank.

Mayor W. B. Thompson of Detroit, Michigan, prohibited the production of The Clansman on the grounds of it creating a disturbance in his jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge of Masons, colored, have purchased a tract of land of 40 acres for a widows' and orphans' home and schools.

New York athletic followers will have one more chance to see J. B. Taylor, Jr., the crack colored runner of the University of Pennsylvania, in a 600-yard race. The 13th Brooklyn Regiment has agreed to put up diamond studded medals for the coming race between Taylor and Sheppard.

Gethsemane Commandery No. 3, K. T. (Va. ave. faction), will make a pilgrimage to Boston, Mass., September, 1908, on the occasion of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the organization of Prince Hall, Grand Lodge of Masons of the State.

Bishop George W. Clinton of the 6th Episcopal District Z. M. Church, arrived in our city for the purpose of making arrangements for the coming of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Annual Conference, which will meet here May 14 to 21.

Andrew Carnegie has given $25,000 more to Oberlin College, making $150,000 all told. Dr. Willis James of New York has given $40,000 for a chair of Practical Theology at the same college.

Every man in Fort Dodge, Iowa, must marry or be fined not less than $10, or more than $100.

Lt. Genl. N. A. Miles denies that he is a candidate for governor on the Democratic ticket this fall.

The oldest enlisted man on the rolls of the United States Army is Sergt. David Robertson of the Hospital Corps, stationed on Governor's Island. He is a native Scotchman. He first enlisted on May 27, 1854, and he has been in continuous service, having the extraordinary record of never having lost a day. He is 74 years old.

John Brislin, expert steel worker, invented machinery worth $40,000,000, but never got a cent. He who also made it possible for Carnegie to live in princely wealth has died in poverty, blind and helpless at Pittsburg, Pa., last week.

The Supreme Chapter O. E. S. for North America was incorported with its Grand East at Washington, D. C., December 18, 1897.

Mrs. Peter Lucas, wife of Rev. Dr. Peter Lucas, 33d degree, lost her nephew last week. This makes the third death in her family inside of the last two months. Requiescat in pace.

The bookkeeper timidly approached. "If you please," he said, "I would like a raise of pay."

"You, too!" fairly moaned the capitalist. "Say, do you want to sink to the moral level of a Congressman? I won't be party to your downfall."

Ill. Daniel Williams, 33d degree, is the present Comomander-in-Chief of John G. Jones Consistory 33d degree Masters of the Royal Secret. Brother Williams is one of the boys.

Weight prevents the Dane-Gans bout. Nolan demands his pound of flesh from the lightweight champion or no match. Gans will be satisfied with 60 per cent, win, lose or draw.

Mrs. Francis Taylor, worth $2,500,000 of stocks and heavy property interest, was arrested last week for defrauding the Lincoln Hotel of New York city out of $45.—N. Y. Sun, March 24, 1907.

J. Pierpont Morgan recently brought to this country the most valuable Bible now in America. The copy was made by the monks of Cluny, France, in the 13th century. With the Bible also came the original warrant for the arrest of John Bunyan. Mr. Morgan paid $25,000 for the Bible and warrant.

The police of Philadelphia will organize a band as a money maker for the Police Pension Fund.

Warner Simmons, colored of Weldon, N. C., was burned to death at his home last week. Deceased was a worthy man of more than 80 years.

Rome.—The Pope has received from Father Maria Bernado of the Capuchin Order, an autograph letter from King Menelik of Abyssinia, conferring the decoration of the Star of Ethiopia.

Menelik is a lineal descenadnt of our Ancient Grand Master, King Solomon.

$2 TO $5 A DAY.

Is easily made by our agents. Will you be one? Besides allowing large profits we also give our workers choice of over 108 useful and beautiful articles free. We want a representative in your town to sell Taylor's Hair Grower and Dandruff Cure (pomade) and Taylor's Face Cream and Beautifier in 25 cent sizes. First to write, first to get agency. Write for our proposition today. It's a winner. Address Taylor Remedy Co., Dept. 21, Louisville, Ky.

BELMONT BOOM

The attention of the colored people of the District of Columbia and elsewhere is again called to the unparaleled opportunity they have to secure homes in one of the most beautiful suburbs of Washington. Belmont is on the Tenallytown car line, just opposite Friendship Hts., only one car fare to any part of the city, and, besides being attractive in itself, is in the very center of the most select and exclusive settlements around Washington. Chevy Chase, Friendship Heights, Somerset, Drummond and the two or three suburbs recently opened up, make a complete circle around Belmont. The title to the property is absolutely good, as certified to by Ralston & Siddons.

There is a provision in the deed to the property to the effect "that no structure or buildings shall be erected thereon or used for the purposes of gambling, poolrooms, disorderly houses, livery stables, which insures the erection of only first-class houses and the building up of a beautiful suburban settlement. Friendship Heights, just opposite Belmont, is literally covered with beautfiul homes, which the promoters of Belmont hope to rival or even surpass.

If you fail to take advantage of this opportunity to secure a home in the northwest suburbs you will never have the like again, for never again will colored men control a suburb in the northwest section of Washington.

The location is unsurpassed. Prices reasonable, lots being sold at from 10 to 30 cents per square foot on terms to suit anybody that wants a lot. Don't hesitate because you haven't money to pay cash; we will sell you a lot on a small cash payment and monthly instalments. We can also build you your house on reasonable terms.

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Washington Jockey Club

Spring Meeting, 1907.
March 25th to April 13th.

Season Grand Stand and Paddock Badges for sale by S. T. Walton, Lenman Building, 1425 New York avenue, N. W., Room 103, and Jones' Ticket Agency, 1219 F street, N. W. Club House Badges for sale by S. T. Walton, Lenman Building, 1425 New York avenue, N. W., Room 103.

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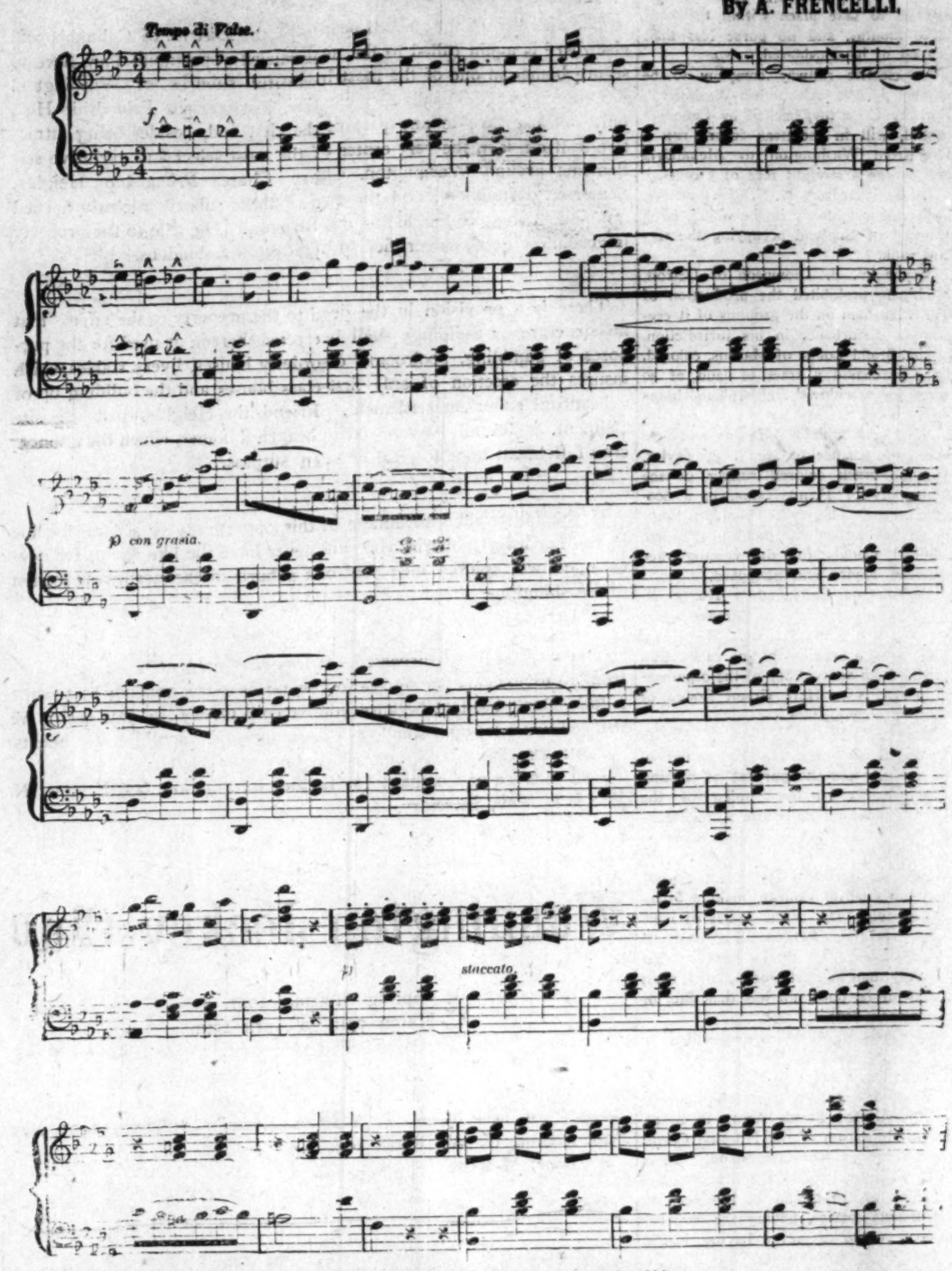
AUGUSTA

VALSE BRILLANTE.

By A. FRENCELLI.



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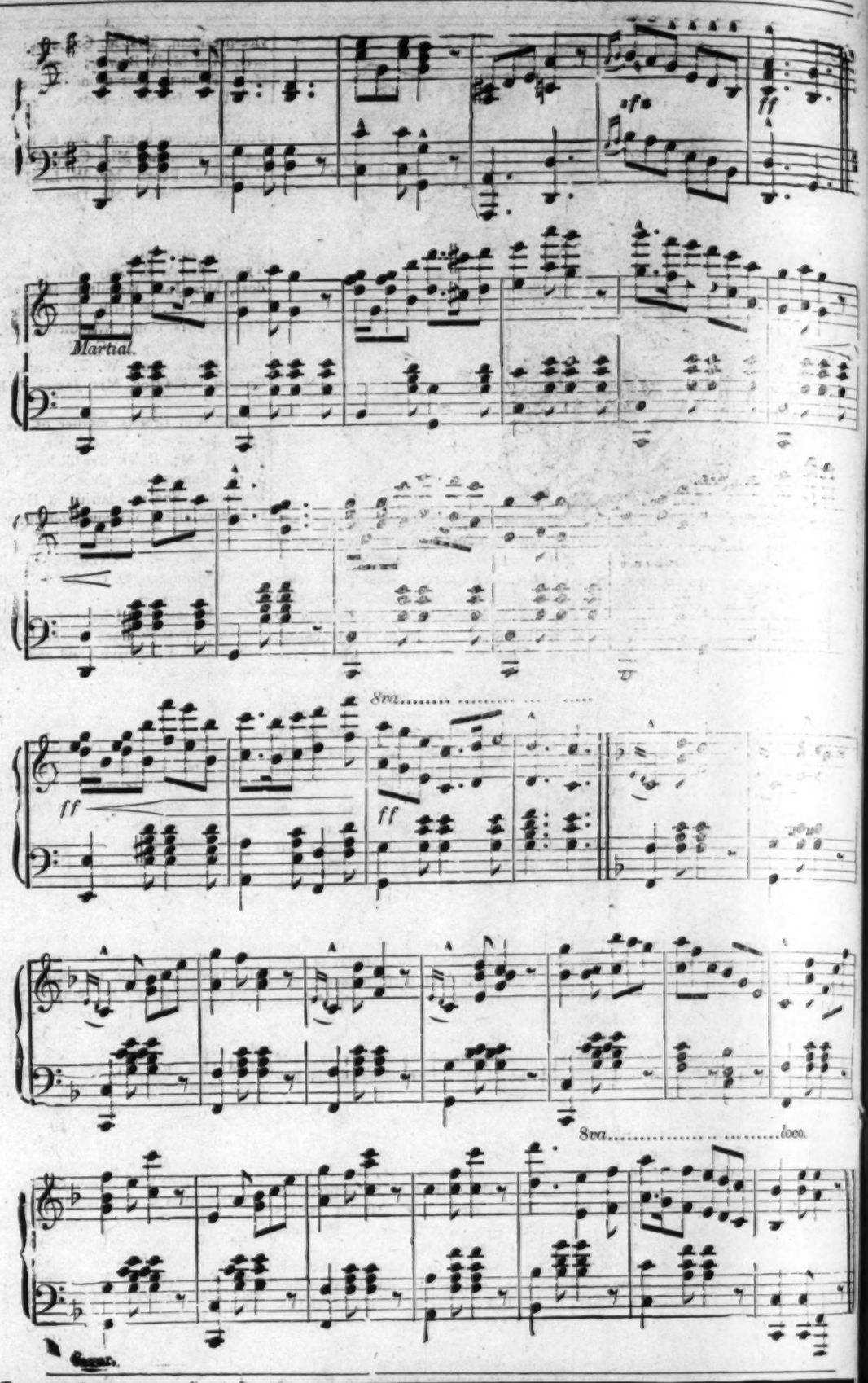

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MAKE QUARTZ GLASS

WASHINGTON SCIENTISTS DISCOVER NEW PROCESS.

Feat Achieved by Carnegie Laboratory Workers After Many Fruitless Experiments—Value of the New Product.

Washington.—One of the most important commercial developments from the work of the Carnegie geophysical laboratory in Washington is the possibility of manufacturing quartz glass.

Dr. Arthur L. Day and E. S. Shepherd are the two men who have achieved the feat. They do not take any interest in the commercial possibilities of the matter. Dr. Day, for instance, says that they have shown that the thing can be done, and now if a commercial company wants to take it up it can do so, all of the facts having been made public in the scientific press and before learned societies, so that there is no possibility of anyone getting a patent on it.

The value of quartz glass over ordinary glass is that it can be heated to a temperature of about 1,000 degrees Centigrade without softening, and its expansion under any ordinary heat is so trifling as to be almost a negligible quantity. It also can be heated almost red hot and plunged into cold water without cracking and has the peculiar property of allowing the passage of the ultra violet light rays, making it remarkably valuable in photography.

The value of quartz glass had been recognized for a long time, and owing to the cheapness of German labor it had been manufactured in a way for laboratory use in the form of tubes by heating small clear quartz crystals and sticking them together. The tubes and other vessels thus built up were rough, patchwork-looking affairs, but served a number of useful purposes. However, there was no way of manufacturing the substance into glass sheets of any size because random masses of broken quartz could not be fused together without having the resultant glass full of air bubbles.

The workers of the Carnegie laboratory tried all sorts of methods. If the quartz was intensely heated, free silicon was deposited on the inside of the air bubbles, and the glass was spoiled in two ways, instead of one, which was a-plenty. The final solution of the problem was found in heating the quartz to the melting point, about 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and then subjecting it to an air pressure of between 400 and 500 pounds. After this it was allowed to gradually cool. The air pressure squeezed out the air bubbles, and the result was a solid and clear mass of quartz glass. The plates that have so far been made are only about three by five by half an inch in size. The bubbles are few, not over one-half a millimeter in diameter, and are not frequent enough to interfere with the use of the glass for lenses, mirrors and other optical work. The experimenters think that a little more skill and experience would enable them to make the glass entirely free from flaws.

The value of the glass in photographic work is due, as has been said, to its property of allowing the passage of the ultra-violet rays, which are the rays that do the actual work in photography. In this connection the glass will be peculiarly valuable for the Cooper-Hewitt incandescent light tubes, such as are now in use in the post office building. These tubes are very valuable now for photographic work, but with the quartz glass tubes they will be immensely more so.

The glass, when it is once made, can be blown or pressed or cut like ordinary glass. It takes a much higher degree of heat to handle it, the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe having to be used, while the material has to be worked much more quickly than ordinary glass.

As to the cost of the process, Dr. Day would attempt no estimate, merely saying that they had spent a great deal of money in doing as much as they had done, but that probably if the thing were done on a commercial scale and a larger unit of production adopted the cost would be considerably reduced.

The cylinder where the glass is made is a powerful iron "bomb," lined with graphite, and one of the problems in working on a larger scale would be to secure larger sheets of graphite for this lining. These sheets could be supplied only by one of the big companies now operating at Niagara.

WOMAN SINGS SELF TO DEATH.

Ranchman's Wife Has Hysterics Until She Is Exhausted.

McPherson, Neb.—Mrs. Amanda Hill, wife of Morris Hill, a ranchman living in this county, literally talked and sang herself to death.

She had been an acute sufferer from a nervous affection for a number of years, and her malady did not yield to medical treatment.

At times she became hysterical, but her hysteria was of the usual kind until a few days before she died. Four days before her death she began to talk and sing, and she talked and sang almost constantly from that time until, completely exhausted, her heart ceased to beat.

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In addition, we shall allow a regular commission of Ten Per Cent. in this contest on each subscription forwarded at $1.50 a year; or $1.00 for 6 months.

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THE NADINOLA GIRL

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Every colored citizen who has the interest of the race at heart, will rejoice to learn that a great Labor Union is using its strength and influence to secure higher wages for the negro laboring men and women. This is the first labor organization in this country to take up the battle in behalf of our race.

This Union proposes to see that the colored people are given their proper place in the work of this country, and accorded equal opportunities to work with other workmen and receive Union wages and hours. They will extend full protection to their negro members, and insist upon justice being done them.

The negro has an equal standing in this union with his white brother, and is eligible to hold any office in the organization.

When a member dies, $100.00 is paid to his beneficiary, this being one of the beneficial features of this Union.

If a leading negro of each locality will become a Deputy, and help extend this Union by forming new Lodges, he will uplift our people and do grand work for the race. He may continue his regular employment, forming the Lodge during idle moments, and receive good pay for his efforts.

Those of our readers who desire to take up this work should write THE INTERNATIONAL LABORERS' UNION, DAYTON, OHIO, and request sample Journal, Constitution and By-Laws and instructions about becoming a Deputy Organizer for this progressive Union.

Be sure to mention this paper and inclose 10 cents to pay the postage. Also give reference as to character and honesty.

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HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND. SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT

WILL HONOR CUSTER

MONROE, MICH., TO ERECT MONUMENT TO ITS SOLDIER HERO.

Famous Cavalry Leader Was Born in Ohio, But Always Regarded Wolverine Village as His Home.

Monroe, Mich.—Though he was perhaps the most famous soldier who has ever called Michigan his home, there is as yet, 31 years after his death, no memorial within the borders of the state to Gen. George A. Custer.

To remedy this the citizens of Monroe are now agitating the erection of a handsome monument to this dashing cavalryman who, from his later boyhood, always looked upon Monroe as his home.

Though Gen. Custer was born in Ohio and though his parents continued to live there, with the exception of one year, Custer himself went to school at Monroe and spent much of his time there with his sister, Mrs. Reed, who had married a Monroe man.

His appointment to the military academy at West Point was given him by an Ohio congressman, but it was always to Monroe that he returned for his furloughs during his academy course as well as on his later leaves of absence during the war. There he was married to Miss Libbie Bacon, daughter of Judge Bacon, one of the most prominent of the town's citizens, and there was the sorrow greatest when the dread news came on that Fourth of July of centennial year of the annihilation by the Sioux under Sitting Bull of the gallant general and his whole command of the Seventh cavalry on the Little Big Horn in Montana, eight days previous.

Since that day the federal government has made the site of the "last battle" a national park, marked the route of the Seventh's last march, and erected a handsome monument on the site where Custer himself fell.

But Michigan, on whose name he shed luster by his command of the "Michigan brigade" during 1863 and 1864, has done nothing toward providing a memorial to his deeds.

It was Custer and his "Michigan brigade" that during the civil war restored the cavalry arms to the place it had occupied in the days of Napoleon, when the dashing cavalry charges at Murat were an important factor in almost every battle.

Appointed brigadier general when but two years out of West Point for gallantry in small actions as an officer on the staff of Gen. Pleasanton, commanding the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, Custer was assigned to the "Michigan brigade," composed of the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Michigan regiments of cavalry. At this time the cavalry was rather looked down upon by the other branches of the service, but the tactics of Custer and his "Michigan boys" soon changed all this. Instead of depending upon the carbine, as the cavalry had done in the civil war up to that time, Custer placed his trust in the saber and in the efficiency of the sweeping mounted charge to dismay his enemy. That the cavalry came to be looked upon as an effective force from that time on was due as much to Custer and his actions as to any other single influence.

For a year he commanded the Michigan brigade and then was advanced to the command of the Third division of the cavalry corps. His exploits there attracted the attention of the whole north and that of the south as well, and his generalship during the closing campaign which ended in the surrender of Appomattox left him with the highest individual fame as a cavalry commander of any man, either northern or southern, with the single exception of Phil Sheridan.

After the war, when the principal duty of the cavalry, to which he was assigned as lieutenant colonel of the Seventh, was Indian fighting, Custer's success was as great as it had been against the southern legions, and in not a single instance did it fail, except in the "last battle."

And even there the claim, made at the time by Custer's friends, that his defeat and annihilation were the direct results of the failure of his subordinates to obey his orders has never been disproved, so that there is nothing from his first action in 1861 until he was shot down in the midst of his men on the Little Big Horn in 1876 to tarnish his fame as a brave man, a gallant soldier and a brilliant commander.

The citizens of Monroe have taken up in earnest the matter of a monument to be erected in the city of his adoption and will probably go to the legislature with a request for assistance in raising the money necessary, which it is figured will be about $25,000. Two sites are being considered.

Toes Are Worth $722 Each.

Green Bay, Wis.—A jury here has fixed the price of toes at $722 each. William Gussart, who lost three toes while working for the Greenleaf Stone company, brought suit to recover damages and the jury awarded him $2,166.

Locks of Washington's Hair.

Lancaster, Pa. — Mrs. Margaret Snader, an aged woman, living in New Holland, has several strands of the hair of George Washington, given to her mother many years ago by a member of the Custis family.

PENITENT PAYS FOR FREE RIDE.

Gives Railroad Price of Ticket He Saved by Borrowing Pass.

Springfield, Ill.—"This money has been hurting my conscience for more than six months, and I am glad of an opportunity to refund it."

With these words, a man the other day tendered $4.75 to John H. Lord, city passenger agent of the Illinois Central. He explained that it was in payment for a ride which he had taken last July from Chicago to Springfield on a borrowed pass. The matter, he said, has been troubling his conscience ever since, and he finally concluded the only thing to do was to turn over the money to the railroad company.

After a little questioning he gave his name as T. E. Timmus, but declined to say who the holder of the pass was or what occasioned his repentance.

Mr. Lord was somewhat at a loss as to what to do with the money, but finally accepted it and gave the man a receipt for the amount. He has remitted it, with an explanatory letter to the general passenger agent of the road at Chicago.

The city passenger agent of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis railway received a communication from a man in Kansas City, asking the amount of the fare from Pekin to Granite City. He stated that he had stolen a ride over that route, and his conscience had troubled him so much ever since that he wanted to pay the fare.

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1614 14th street, N. W.
All kinds of delicious ice cream delivered free. One gallon, $1.00; one quart, 25 cents; one pint, 15 cents.
Our Candies Made Daily.
Chocolates, Bon Bons, Taffy and drops of all kinds ten cents pound.

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FIFTH AND L STS., N. W., NEAR K ST. MARKET.
WOOD AND COAL UNDER COVER.
OUR COAL IS CLEAN, AND WE SELL CHEAP.
REDUCTION ON COAL FOR CHURCHES.
FILE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS, AND WE WILL DO THE REST.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. LEAVE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS AND TELL US THE KIND OF COAL YOU WANT.
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W. Sidney Pittman
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PATENT DRAWINGS DRAFTING, DETAILING, TRACING BLUE PRINTING
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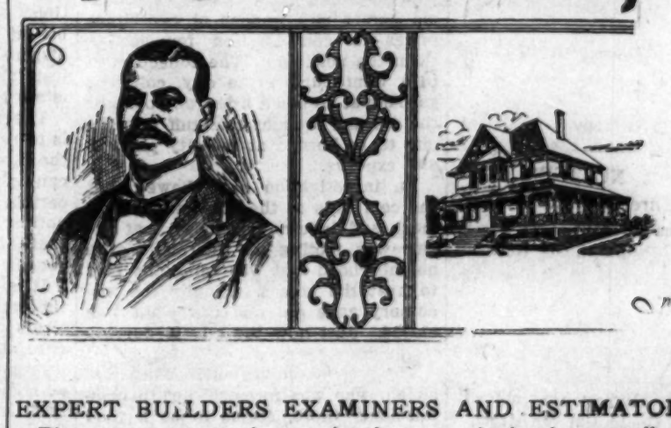

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Plans gotten out at short notice from rough sketches, pencil drawings, written or verbal description, and mailed to any section of the country. In the past forty-two months we have designed, overhauled, repaired and built over Eight Hundred Thousand ($800,000) Dollars worth of work in Washigtonn, D. C., and vicinity, the work being of nearly every description and character.
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF DESIGNING FOR CHURCHES, SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND HALLS.
We also make a specialty of building up vacant lots, installing steam and industrial plants for schools, colleges and business places. Anyone contemplating having plans gotten out, buildings overhauled or repaired, we would be glad to have them call on or write us.
Main Office 317 Sixth St., N. W., Residence, 1210 V Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Telephone 4629.
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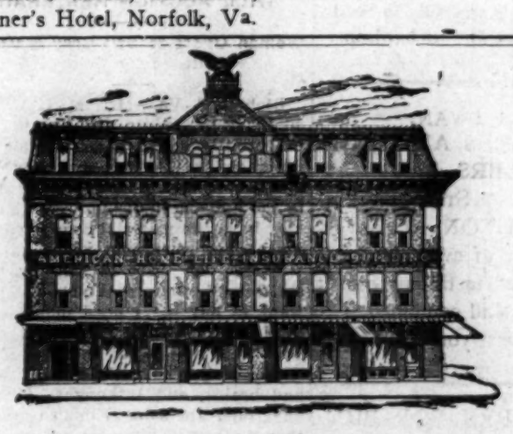

SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO $25.00 PER WEEK
WHOLE LIFE — INSURANCE
PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH
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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Holding Probate Court.

Estate of Margaret Matthews, Deceased.

No. 14,185, Administration Docket.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased, and for letters testamentary on said estate by James L. Matthews, it is ordered this 14th day of February, A. D. 1907, that Lewis Hawkins, Lottie Brown and Joseph Porter, and all others concerned, appear in said Court on Thursday, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and The Bee once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Ashley M. Gould, Justice.

Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

John E. Collins, Attorney.

W. C. MARTIN, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Holding a Probate Court.

No. 14,333, Administration.

This is to give notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the estate of Wiley A. Bailey, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of March, A. D. 1908; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 26th day of March, 1907.

Ada L. Bailey, 1518 New Jersey avenue, N. W.

Attest:

James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

W. C. Martin, Attorney.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Rent.—Three good office rooms and lodge rooms for rent. See W. R. Griffin, Notary Public, True Reformers' Hall, Twelfth and U Sts., northwest.

FOR SALE.

Stylish, up-to-date canopy top Surrey (for one horse), for $85. Cost $200 three years ago. Highest offer takes it.
J. Jay Gould, 421 9th street.

FOR SALE.

Colonial Beach lot for sale; only $125, on high land, near the wharf. size, 50 by 150 feet. J. J. Gould, 421 Ninth street.

DRUG STORES.

One of the most successful druggists in South Washington is Mr. George W. Murray, Second and C streets. He is affable, and his drugs are always fresh. If you want Easter goods, don't fail to call and see him.

RICHARDSON'S.

This is an up-to-date drug store, where you get everything you want in the drug line. Everybody in South Washington knows Dr. Richardson.

COLE & SWAN,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS,
No. 1514 14TH ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Choicest jewelry of every kind,
To suit the most fastidious mind;
With taste and skill combined,
The best and finest you will find.

MADRE'S APRK FOR PICNICS.

Madre's Park is being fitted up for picnics, lawn fetes and other outdoor amusements. A new floor will be put in the pavilion this year. For terms and other information call and see M. A. D. Madre, 1314 Eighth street northwest.

Read in next week's issue the statement of the financial condition of the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank on Mch. 22d. See the advertisement in another column, and open an account.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN can make money selling our famous remedies, *Taylor's Hair Grower and Dandruff Cure* (pomade) and *Taylor's Face Cream and Beautifier* in 25c. sizes. We want a local representative in every city and town in the United States and can show how you can make a steady income of from $2 to $5 per day. All goods guaranteed to please customers or money refunded. No capital required, no risk. Pleasant employment.

Write us at once for full particulars. Address, Taylor Remedy Co., Dept. 21, Louisville, Ky.

ALCOHOL OF GARBAGE

ROCKFORD PHYSICIAN CLAIMS IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Makes Proposition to City Officials of Milwaukee to Take Charge of Plant—Says He Can Effect Great Saving.

Milwaukee, Wis.—That denatured alcohol can be made from garbage and that an important industry is about to be created is the contention of Dr. W. A. Boyd, of Rockford, Ill., who has made a proposition to Milwaukee to take charge of its garbage and to save the city $50,000 a year if it uses his method instead of the municipal plant that it now operates.

The city is paying at the rate of $1.89 a ton for burning the garbage and its plant is nearly a wreck. Dr. Boyd has offered to do the work at 70 cents a ton, a saving of $1.19 a ton, and at the end of ten years to turn the plant over to the city free of charge. He says that experiments that he has carried on in Chicago convince him that even at his low figures he can make a good profit.

A number of cities in the country are now investigating Dr. Boyd's system, among them Milwaukee, Lancaster, Pa., and Long Branch, N. J.

Milwaukee has had no end of trouble. The authorities originally estimated that its city plant would cost $60,000, but it cost over $100,000 before it was finished.

Then it was discovered that the plant had been built on a quicksand foundation and that it was in danger of sliding into the river. Then it was found that it could not be operated with as small a force as had been estimated. A much larger force had to be engaged and as a result the expense increased.

Then the machinery gave out and finally graft was discovered. Politics had crept into the plant and politicians used it as an easy berth for their friends.

One case was discovered in which a politician sold the garbage collectors old horses and wagons at exorbitant prices in consideration for getting them the positions. The collectors in turn went outside the city, collected garbage at so much a barrel, pocketed the fee and brought the stuff into the city to be burned at the city plant at city expense.

An investigation also showed that the coal bills at the plant were enormous and inquiry developed that the city was footing the fuel bills of a neighborhood that was using city coal to heat the homes. Finally the machinery gave out and the plant was closed. Just now the city is burying its garbage.

The proposition of the Rockford physician, who was formerly health commissioner there, seems to be a good way out of the dilemma and it is probable that his offer will be accepted. The council has written to a number of eastern cities and most of them favor reduction over incineration. Dr. Bading, the health commissioner, is opposed to reduction and for that reason the council has sent out a number of letters to eastern cities to secure information as to the best methods. Dr. Boyd says that the possibilities from garbage are much more than most people believe. He says that fertilizer and grease alone make garbage profitable to handle, but under the new government law the manufacture of denatured alcohol will greatly reduce the cost of the disposal of refuse.

WILL AUCTION HER BRAIN.

Woman Offers to Sell Gray Matter to Colleges for Science.

Richmond, Va.—Mrs. M. L. Francis, who has offered to sell her brain to universities and colleges in this city, Philadelphia, Chicago and New York, and her body with it after her death, to the highest bidder in order that she may have the material comforts of life during her remaining years, said:

"Yes, I do want to sell my brain, and I don't see why the colleges don't want to buy it. I need money and I need it badly. We are not in actual want, but we need money. I have heard of people selling their bodies and brains, and I thought I would offer mine for sale. I don't care what they do with me when I am dead."

The woman is 40 years of age and broken in health. She is the fourth wife of her husband, who was several years ago incapacitated for work by reason of an accident which deprived him of the use of one of his hands.

Mrs. Francis said that she had heard that the students of medicine had access only to the brains and bodies of criminals and paupers and that they had no idea what the gray matter of an intelligent person looked like. Hence her belief that her proposition to sell would meet with instant acceptance.

Cats on Railroad's Pay Roll.

Cleveland, O.—The Euclid avenue station cat of the Pennsylvania railroad is to receive official recognition. Mr. Cat is to go on the pay roll and receive a monthly appropriation large enough to pay for his milk, and perhaps fish now and then. Then if he doesn't keep rats out of the baggage room he will be discharged and another cat will be employed to do rat catching about the station. A general order issued by President McCrea requires a cat to be kept at every station on the system to kill the rats that tear baggage in transit. The Euclid avenue station cat has been on the job more than a year, and has given satisfaction.

WOODEN LEG A STOREROOM.

Contained Whisky, Money, Burglar Tools and Other Things.

Philadelphia.—How a wooden leg for a long time enabled John Woods to laugh cell locks to scorn and acquire a record as a jail breaker was told in the city hall police court by Special Policeman Spencer. The leg did not figure as a factor in the prosecution, Woods being held on the charge of stealing a ring belonging to John Gaynor of 2813 Agate street.

Spencer said that Woods was a jeweler by trade. His wooden leg served him until recently, when the police found it was not only a means of locomotion, but a storehouse for lock picks, false keys, liquor and money.

Twice Woods had sawed his way out of cells in the Trenton avenue police station in a way that mystified the turnkeys and house sergeants, said Spencer. Once Woods, apparently sober, was placed in a cell. An hour later he was uproariously drunk. He was taken out of his cell and searched, all but his wooden leg, and then locked up again. Within another hour he was again detected cutting the lock from his cell door with a fine saw.

The wooden leg supplied the key to the mystery. It had been hollowed out and in this cavity were found a canteen of whisky, a roll of money, a set of fine saws and several keys.

After that, Spencer said, Woods was never locked in a cell until his false leg had been unstrapped and searched. "The famous leg," said Spencer, who seemed to have its history at his tongue's end, "had also figured as a weapon in assaulting many a policeman."

Woods only smiled when Magistrate Kochersperger held him on the larceny charge.

SAYS CLIMATE IS NO CURE.

Consumption Patients Need Not Go to Colorado, Asserts Physician.

St. Louis.—The ravages of consumption, which destroys 5,500 in St. Louis every year, has caused the Christian Ministers' association to decide to combat the disease and aid its victims. Dr. Louis M. Warfield, a member of the medical staff of the city dispensary and head of the tuberculosis clinic there, addressed the ministers on the "white plague."

The principal thing to do, said he, is to persuade people to begin fighting the disease in its first stages, when it can be cured, for after it has passed a certain period, all learning can avail nothing. It is certain, he declared, that science has as yet no cure for consumption.

It is folly and a waste of money, time and hope, he said, to send patients to Colorado and other so-called cure climates. With proper care and treatment the patients are better off at home. One of the worst evils, he said, is the mental worry incident to the disease. Consumption slays, he said, more victims than any other three diseases.

Dr. Warfield, with others interested, is trying to raise money to establish a sanitarium in St. Louis for treatment of the disease in its incipient stages.

FIGURES ON "UNKNOWN ARMY."

Commissioner of Pensions Says Number Will Not Exceed 5,000.

Washington.—"The unknown army has been the subject of much controversy in discussing the forces engaged in the civil war," said Commissioner of Pensions Warner the other day in speaking of the pension roll, "but never until the McCumber service pension bill became a law was there a means for determining anything about its extent. The unknown army has come to be so called largely because its members did not apply for pensions. This they did not do on account of the various reasons of delicacy, pride or indifference, but most of these causes have been removed by the passage of the service law.

"So far there have been about 280,000 applications under the new law, but of these only a little over one per cent. are in the shape of the original applications, or, in other words, applications of the hitherto unknown possible pension claimants. Certainly the entire number will not exceed 5,000."

The records of the pension office show that 2,351 of the civil war pensioners died in February, but there are still 652,488 of them left on the pension rolls.

WON BY VOICE OF A GIRL.

New York Man Weds a Lowell (Mass.) Telephone Operator.

Lowell, Mass.—Falling in love with her voice, which he heard over the wire, and then with the girl herself, Donald W. Wardwell of New York city has carried off Florence M. Ingalls, a pretty telephone operator of this city.

The wedding took place at the residence of Rev. A. St. John Chambre, pastor of St. Anne's Episcopal church. Few of their friends knew of it, but the news quickly spread, and when then took a train for Boston en route for New York 100 young women were at the station to give them a sendoff.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Thomas Ingalls of West Fourth street. Her father is dead. She has a brother teaching in the Philippine islands. She herself is a graduate of the Lowell high school, class of 1903. She has been in the local telephone exchange for three years.

GAIN IN POPULATION

CENSUS FIGURES SHOW MARVELOUS GROWTH IN SIX YEARS.

Nearly 8,000,000 More People in United States in 1906 Than in 1900—New York Still Largest City, Chicago Second.

Washington.—The population of continental United States, according to the estimates of the census bureau, was 83,941,510 in 1906. This is 7,946,935 more than the population in 1900. The estimated population of the United States, including Alaska and insular possessions, in 1906 was 98,182,240. The growth in population in continental United States from 1905 to 1906 was 1,367,315.

The population of continental United States in 1905 as obtained by adding to the returns of the states which took a census in that year the estimated population of the remaining states and territories is 82,575,195, an increase over 1900 of 6,579,610, or 8.7 per cent.

Computed on the basis of the estimate the density of population of continental United States in 1906 was 28 persons per square mile, as compared with 26 in 1900.

Chicago remains the second city in the union in point of population, New York being first with 4,113,043. The figures for Chicago are 2,049,185. In 1900 it was 1,698,575. The gain in six years therefore is 350,610. New York is twice as large as Chicago. Six years ago its population was 3,437,202, so that its increase has been 665,841.

Philadelphia has 1,441,735, against 1,293,697 six years ago. St. Louis has passed Boston in the race, the Missouri metropolis having 649,320 in 1906 and 575,238 in 1900. Six years ago Boston had 595,083, while in 1906 the bean eaters' city had 602,278.

Illinois is the third state of the union in point of population. In 1906 the census bureau estimates that it was populated by 5,418,670 persons, as against 4,821,550 in 1900. New York is leader with 8,226,990; then comes Pennsylvania with 5,928,575; Ohio, 4,448,677; Indiana, 2,710,898.

The rapid growth of urban population is noteworthy. The total estimated population of incorporated places having 8,000 or more inhabitants, exclusive of San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., is 28,466,624 for 1906, an increase over 1900 of 3,912,188, or 15.9 per cent., while the estimated population of the United States exclusive of these cities showed an increase of 4,480,003, or only 8.8 per cent.

The 88 cities with an estimated population of 50,000 or more in 1906 had a total estimated population of 19,771,167, an increase of 2,766,863, or 16.3 per cent., over that reported at the twelfth census.

The states that took a census in 1905 are Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In Michigan the census is taken in the years ending with a "4."

The population returns for these states was 26,263,877, an increase since 1900 of 1,901,572, or 7.8 per cent. For the remaining states and territories the population for 1905 as determined by the method adopted by the bureau was 56,283,059, an increase over 1900 of 4,374,040, or 8.4 per cent. The population of the 14 states making an enumeration, if estimated in the same manner, would be 26,204,762, a difference of only 0.2 per cent. from the actual returns.

OLDEST ORCHARD IN AMERICA.

Apple Trees Near Estancia, N. M., Six Feet in Circumference.

San Francisco.—The oldest apple orchard in America, if not in the world, is in the center of the ancient town of Manzano, 18 miles southwest of Estancia, Torrance county, New Mexico. Many of the trees are more than six feet in circumference, but all are still fruitful and vigorous, although neglected for generations. Little is known of the history of the orchard, but the oldest inhabitants of the valley of the Rio Grande remember the orchard from childhood, and claim that the trees have not changed in appearance since then. Venerable Mexicans and Pueblo Indians tell of visiting the orchard as far back as they can remember and finding apples on the ground in all stages of decomposition at least two feet deep.

The Estancia valley has been peopled for ages, probably by the kinsmen of the natives found by the Spanish explorers at Gran Quivira, Abo and other ancient cities. Probably in the early days of the Spanish occupation some Franciscan monk found his way to Manzano and there planted the seeds that have developed into these venerable trees. They are no doubt fully 300 years old. Close by the orchard is a little lake fed by a large spring. A short distance away is a grove of pines and cedars, making an ideal place for picnic and camping parties.

May Call New City "Lemon."

New Haven, Conn.—If the town of Orange is divided, a part containing 35,000 residents being made a city, it is proposed to call the new municipality Lemon City. Charles E. Newman proposed this name in the town meeting and it met with the approval of many of the voters, although it raised some opposition. The question was left to a committee, which will decide whether the municipality shall be established and what its name will be.

HOLLY MOUNT PURE RYE WHISKEY.
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UNDERTAKER AND PRACTICAL EMBALMER.
ALL WORK FIRST CLASS. TERMS MOST REASONABLE.
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HIGHER WAGES TO NEGRO WORKMEN

Secured by This New Union Order—Grows By Leaps and Bounds—Started Five Years Ago with Nothing But a "Principle"—Now Has Over 400 Subordinate Lodges and 36,000 Members.

Over 30,000 homes of our people have been filled with joy, because of the Protection of a great and powerful Union Order, which is using its strength and influence to secure better conditions for our people. This is the first and only great Union Order in this country, holding an International Union Charter from the Courts, which gives full Protection and Benefits to our race.

There is no color, race or sex discrimination in this Order. The negro has an equal standing with the white members, and can be elected to hold any office. Every effort is made to advance the condition of the members, by securing equal opportunities to work with other workmen, to learn the trades and to have steady work at high wages and Union hours.

The Grand Lodge donates $100.00 for the burial of each deceased member. A fine monthly Journal is published. A Membership Book of the Order is recognized by all Lodges everywhere. Distressed members are assisted. Each member and Subordinate Lodge has the privilege of buying stock in the Order, on low monthly payments, said stock paying 8 per cent interest, guaranteed.

A Leading Negro Deputy is wanted in each locality, AT ONCE, to form Lodges, sell Buttons, take Journal Subscriptions, sell Stock and act as DISTRICT DEPUTY ORGANIZER. This work can be done in spare hours, but many are devoting their whole time and attention to it. Big money is made by good hustlers.

Write at once. State name of this paper, and enclose 10 cents for full information and postage. Address

THE I. L. U. GRAND LODGE,
34 to 40 Canby Building, Dayton, Ohio.

316 4 1-2 STREET, S. W.
MURRAY'S.

I have made extensive purchases for the Easter holidays, consisting of fine Toilets and high-class Perfumes, and beautiful and useful articles. Just the things for Easter presents, at prices to suit my customers.

George W. Murray,
Druggist.
Corner Second and D streets, S. W.

$2 to $5 PER DAY

Is easily made by our agents. Will you be one? Besides allowing large profits we also give our workers choice of over 608 useful and beautiful articles *free*. We want a representative in your town to sell *Taylor's Hair Grower and Dandruff Cure* (pomade) and *Taylor's Face Cream and Beautifier* in 25 cent sizes. First to write, first to get agency. Write for our proposition today. It's a winner. Address Taylor Remedy Co., Dept.

The principal crimes committed of this day and time are by the white race and not the Negro.

IVES VA CLARET—of frank, delicate taste, dilutable amalgamates with sparkling water.

$3 doz., 30c qt., 20c pt.
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CHRISTIAN XANDER'S
Quality House 909 7th St. 'Phone M 274

SOUTH WASHINGTON DRUG STORE.
316 4½ STREET, S. W.
RICHARDSON

EASTER FOR EVERYBODY—A CHOICE SELECTION OF EASTER TOILET ARTICLES. FINEST PERFUMES, DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED. HARMLESS DYES FOR EASTER EGGS.

SYRUP.

WHITE CEDAR PINE SYRUP FOR CURE. WILL CURE YOUR COLD IN THREE DAYS. THIS IS THE LEADING DRUG STORE IN SOUTH WASHINGTON. TRY OUR ICE CREAM SODA. EVERYTHING PURE AND UP TO DATE. DRUGS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

RICHARDSON'S,
316 4½ STREET, S. W.
P. S.—DRUGS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

FORD'S
HAIR POMADE
Formerly known as
"OZONIZED OX MARROW"

So STRAIGHTENS KINKY or CURLY HAIR that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with the length. Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, as shown above. Its use makes the most stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 6 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of Ford's Hair Pomade removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow and, by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly perfumed and harmless, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. Ford's Hair Pomade has been made and sold continuously since about 1858, and label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW," was registered in the United States Patent Office, in 1874. Be sure to get Ford's as its use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that Ford's Hair Pomade is put up only in 50 ct. size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest. on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cts. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer can not supply you, he can get it for you from his jobber or wholesale dealer or send us 50 cts. for one bottle postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention name of this paper. Write your name and address plainly to

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(None genuine without my signature)
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Agents wanted everywhere.